

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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CONDUCTING EDITOR.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 75.

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY ONE writing to the Editors or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN FARMERS FOR 1855.

There never has been a brighter prospect opened for any class of citizens, than looms up before the farmers of the United States for the coming, and probably many successive seasons. Three of the leading commercial nations of Europe, and a fourth—a second-rate power—embracing over 200,000,000 people, are engaged in mortal combat, striving, by every possible means, to reduce the products and resources of each other, and render them unavailing for their own use, or that of neighboring nations. Already they have shut up the interior of a continent, that has hitherto supplied no inconsiderable share of the European demand for wheat and other breadstuffs. The immeasurably extended and fertile plains of Austria and Southern Russia, are hermetically sealed against the export of a single cargo of the staff of life, and they may thus remain till the close of the present European war. In addition to the comprehensive hostilities that now prevail abroad, Austria assumes the attitude of "the fretful porcupine." She stands bristling with 500,000 sabres and bayonets; and on the dawn of spring, it would not be surprising to find all Europe marshaled on one side or the other of this hostile fray.

It is inevitable, in the withdrawal of the immense amount of human labor from the cultivation of the soil, which these operations insure, that every article of consumption must continue at very high prices, if they do not exceed the present exorbitant rates. Almost every eatable, flesh, grain, vegetables, are worth nearly double their average rates, and this, too, when manufactured and other articles of necessity are unusually cheap, and probably below their customary value. Thus while the farmer is getting twice as much for his crops as he has been accustomed to, he is paying less for every necessary article required for his consumption.

Labor is the only exception to the advantages the farmer has now in his hands, and this he may reduce to the most inconsiderable point, by the introduction and use of the many labor-saving machines, invented and perfect-

ed within these late years for his especial benefit.

He may now plow and harrow with vastly better implements; he may plant his corn and other seeds, or sow his grain, with the most perfect and accurate seed sowers; he may cultivate his crops with implements adapted to every conceivable purpose; he may cut his grass with a mowing machine, and his grain with a reaper, and rake both with a revolving rake; he may thresh and winnow his grain and shell his corn by machinery; all these and innumerable other operations about his farm, he may accomplish by horse or steam power, with a slight superintendence, and aid of human intellect and labor; thus placing it in his power to become, in a great degree, independent of increased wages. Let no man complain then of high-priced labor, till he has first supplied himself with every labor-saving machine he can possibly use with advantage on his farm.

But the advantages we predict for our agriculturists, can be realized only by the intelligent and the industrious. If you don't raise the crops, you will surely not be paid for them. Set vigorously to work at once, and prepare your field as soon as the frost will permit; provide your manures, and if you have not enough already to give an ample dressing to all your cultivated acres, procure them elsewhere; ashes, plaster, guano, bone-dust, superphosphate of lime, and whatever your own experience or that of your neighbor indicates as best suited to your proposed crops, and which can be readily procured; *get the best seeds and the best implements to be had*; adopt the most judicious systems of cultivation; and put every idle hand you have about you to the plow and the active labors of the farm, and our word for it, you will have no cause to complain of the occupation, or the times, for any lack of success you will encounter.

Farmers of the United States! You have the most honorable calling that ever engaged a class in any nation, ancient or modern—you have now an opportunity of making it the most lucrative—it will be your own fault if you do not improve it. Do not, with the foolish expectation of seeing your sons or dependents succeed better elsewhere, drive or allow them to be drawn away to other more promising, (*but only promising*) pursuits, mercantile, professional or otherwise. Attach them to your own honorable calling, and let them impart to it whatever they can bring to its aid, of intellect and muscular

vigor, and you will be liberally rewarded in their certain and abundant success.

To assist our readers in carrying out these suggestions, and raise the greatest quantities of produce at the least cost, we shall give a series of articles on the ordinary American crops, in the successive numbers of our paper, commencing in our next with Spring Wheat, and following with the other important products in their season. We shall feel greatly obliged if our observing and intelligent friends will aid us in this desirable work, by giving us any new and successful practices which they have adopted, not hitherto generally known. They need not apprehend producing an over-supply. Our granaries, and those of Europe, are now so much exhausted, that there is no danger of filling them to repletion for two years to come, even if a universal peace were proclaimed to-morrow. What may be contributed by one will be available for all, and thus each contributor will be likely to receive his share of benefit in return for what he has conferred on others.

TOO MANY SHADE-TREES INJURIOUS.

We take the following article from the Rural New-Yorker, as expressing the same opinion that we have heard from Mr. Dickinson himself. In order that the application of the facts he states may be properly understood, we may remark that Mr. D.'s own farm, and the other pastures which he occupies, lies upon the high rolling lands of Steuben, sloping towards the valley of the Susquehanna; profusely watered by springs and running streams, and a moister country than the Lake Ontario slope, lying a few miles north of him. Steuben County is composed principally of shale and gravelly soils, while that on the northern slope is based mostly on limestone. This may affect the practice more favorably of which he speaks; but we think in a very hot, dry climate some shade is essential.

Mr. A. B. Dickinson, of Hornby, Steuben Co., N. Y., one of the most extensive and thoroughly practical farmers in the country, in a conversation with the writer a few days since, advanced many ideas which are not in accordance with the received notions of farmers generally, and among them one at least that was decidedly distasteful. It was that no farmer can afford to keep shade-trees elsewhere than by the way-side, and hardly there. Mr. D. carries on a number of farms; his home farm consisting of some 2,500 acres, upon which, by great expense and labor, he has saved a large number of the finest shade-trees—but he is now cutting

them all down, for he farms for profit, and cannot let them stand. The injury they do to a crop in taking up the moisture for some distance around, and leaving the growing plant to famish, or, at best, attain a stunted growth, is least in importance with him. It is mainly in their effect in fattening cattle that his trees have become so obnoxious in his eyes, and are falling at the hands of the vandal ax-man.

Mr. D. buys about 1,000 head of steers every spring to fatten on his farm, assigning to each field just the number it will keep during the season, never changing from one field to another. He has two fields of 30 acres each, as nearly alike in the amount and quality of pasture they furnish, as two lots well can be, where he alleges he has by repeated and varied experiments tested the damaging effect of shade. His mode has been to select a sufficient number of cattle of as nearly equal quality as possible for each lot, and in the fall when he came to draw for the market, he has invariably found that while the open lot furnished a goodly number in suitable condition for the first draft, it was not till the second or third drawing that any could be found in the requisite condition as to flesh in the shaded. He has also, by actual weighing found a difference of 15 lbs. per head increase a month in favor of open fields, and avers that, other things being equal, a lot of steers will gain as much in an open field in four months of summer as they will in five months in a field where they have access to shade. The cattle in the first instance feed at all hours of the day upon dry and fattening grass instead of standing under the trees, as in the second instance, until driven out by hunger, and filling themselves only in the morning and evening with wet, flashy food. And, therefore, it is that he cannot afford to keep his trees, and is hewing them down.

Mr. D. mentioned that having directed his foreman to prostrate all the shade trees in a certain lot, he returned, saying, "I have cut all but two—they are too handsome, and cost too much to destroy—if you want them felled you must do it yourself, I won't!" "But," added Mr. D., "they must come down."

I could not but think the foreman was in the right of it, and manifested a praiseworthy spirit, and would ask Mr. D., is profit the only thing for which we labor? Is the gratification of taste of no account? Shall a landscape, made beautiful by groves, and clumps, and isolated trees, be changed to open and arid waste for money? And to increase our gain shall we forget to "be merciful to our beasts," and compel the poor animals to roast beneath a midsummer sun? Methinks if the dumb creatures themselves could speak, they would ring in the Senator's ears, in such imploring tones,

"Woodman spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough,"

as to deter him from further prosecuting his ignoble work.

W. B. P.
PRATTSBURG, NOV. 17, 1854.

Mr. Dickinson is a man of long experience, and has devoted many years to cattle feeding—principally grazing—and as profit has been the sole object of his labors, his experience may be reliable, so far as that has formed his opinions; and being an earnest man, he profoundly believes what he says. As these facts which he states—there being little of theory about them—are in contradiction to the general belief, we have something further to say on the subject, which is truly an important one, in the way of profitable results.

That trees injuriously affect growing crops beneath them, every one who will examine

can readily see, by the stunted herbage on the ground wherever the roots or shade of the trees extend. The roots not only soak up the moisture of the soil, but they exhaust the nutriment wherever their strong and hungry spongioles are spread, thus feeding the tree at the expense of the crop, whether it be of grain or grass; hence no good grain farmer permits many trees in his cultivated fields. On pasture-grounds it has been more the practice to have trees in greater numbers standing, either singly or in groups, for the supposed comfort of the cattle, or other animals grazing upon them, without reflecting that to the same extent is grass affected, in its quantity and quality, as are grain crops. We are partial to trees ourselves, as beautifying the farm, and in our process of clearing and cultivation, have left copses of them in favorable localities, and cherished the growth of others which have sprung up in different places, for the same object. But in our experience, in an economical view, we believe Mr. Dickinson is right, although we are inclined not to cut down our own trees, even for the profit suggested. Neither cattle nor sheep will graze under trees when good pasture grows on the exposed lands in the same inclosures, because the grass in the open sun is firmer and sweeter. It may appear that the cattle and sheep are more comfortable during the heat of the day, in a fierce sun, under the trees where they usually congregate; yet the flies follow them as closely there, and annoy them as severely as in the open grounds, for the very reason that the shade is as grateful to the insects as it is to the cattle. This, any close observer will remark, and in the vicinity of trees the grass is always last to be eaten, the rankest in growth and the worst in quality.

Another fact was stated to us by Mr. Dickinson, not above noted, which is, that open streams of running water, or ponds, are injurious to the growth and fattening of cattle, inducing them to stand in them during the heat of the day, thus giving their hair a rough, staring look, and enticing them from feeding in the middle of the day, where, in the absence of moisture, the grass is most nutritious and beneficial to them. Such appear also to be facts, which may as well apply to dairy cows and other grazing animals.

These views have recently been corroborated in our mind by information we have received from several Kentucky and other western graziers, who have long been accustomed to leave numerous trees in their pasture-grounds, to such an extent that "the woodland pastures of Kentucky" have become a term pregnant with associations of landscape beauty, as of herds of noble cattle. These graziers tell us that as the value of their lands have increased in late years, they are extensively cutting down their trees and laying their pastures open to the sun, thus getting double the feed they formerly yielded, and ripening their cattle for market in a much shorter time than before.

Another fact, as stated by Mr. Dickinson, equally contrary to usually received opinion, we believe to be quite correct, which is,

that frequent change of pasture, from stale to fresh, is not beneficial to thriving animals. Not that changing cattle from pastures that are eaten down to nothing into rank feed, is injurious to them; but that, not over-stocked, the permanent pastures are best, is certainly reasonable, and in accordance with the natural habits of the animals themselves. All observing farmers will notice that when a sudden change is made from a closely pastured field to a fresh one, a looseness of the bowels is at once apparent in the animals. The cattle overgorge themselves with the fresh, flashy grass, and a declension of appetite and flesh is the consequence for several days, in feeding cattle, and in the richness of their milk, and a deterioration in the quality of their cheese or butter, is followed in the cows. Mr. Dickinson tells us that his habit is to cut his hay, which is several hundred tons every year, in the very pastures where his cattle graze, so important does he consider it to have them in full feed continually! This is certainly new doctrine to the generality of farmers; but in rich lands, where the pastures are of equally good soil as the other parts of the farm, we see no lack of economy in its practice. We have frequently done so ourselves, in limited inclosures, where the depastured animals were unable to consume the overgrowth of the grass.

This subject will bear reflection and examination by such of our graziers, stock-breeders and dairymen as enjoy the advantages for its trial, and their future practice may perhaps be altered to their advantage.

For the American Agriculturist.

POULTRY.

I was much pleased with the article headed "Importance of Poultry to the United States," which appeared in your journal a few weeks ago. There is certainly nothing on a farm which, with so little trouble, will pay as well as some of the improved breeds of poultry. Yet how little has the attention of farmers been called towards the subject. They have, for the most part, been satisfied with anything that would lay eggs. Fortunately the getting up of poultry societies, and the hue and cry that has been raised by the admirers of Shanghais, has opened the eyes of some of the more intelligent ones, and I think that in future the raising of poultry will claim much more attention than ever heretofore.

I have always had a great fondness for the feathered tribes, and during the past few years have tried several of the different breeds of poultry. The Black Spanish, Dorking, Game, Black Poland, and Shanghai, have all had their turn and each their merits.

For the farmer who does not wish to give much time or attention to his fowls, there is, according to my opinion, no breed equal to the Game. They are hardier, less liable to disease, keep fat with less feed, and raise more chicks with less care, than any other kind. They are not as great layers as some, but fully equal to the average.

To the farmer who is willing to devote

some of his time to the poultry-yard, I would recommend the Dorkings. They are great favorites in England, and bring the highest prices there, both among breeders and in the market. They have more white meat than any other breed—resembling the partridge very much in their long, plump bodies. They are good though not great layers, and capital mothers. I prefer the grey to the white variety, as they are larger, hardier, and fat more readily, yet the flesh and fat of the white has more of a tendency to yellowness.

Next to the Dorking I place the Black Spanish. They are better layers than the former, but not as large-bodied nor as good meated—although they are by no means bad. Their eggs are perhaps larger than those of any other fowl's. The Black Polands are great layers; but from their never being inclined to set they would answer the fancier's turn better than the farmers.

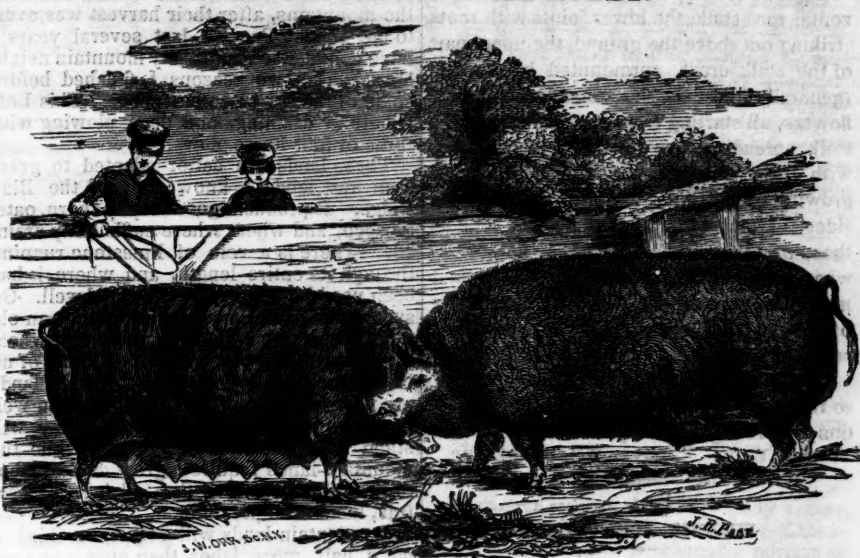
Last, though not least—in size—comes the Shanghai. As layers, they are unequalled, laying in the coldest days of winter, as well as in the finest days of spring. Notwithstanding their great egg-making powers, I very much doubt whether they are as profitable as some of the other breeds, it being a conceded point that it takes much more feed to keep them. For the table, they are inferior to all the above-mentioned. They are a breed which is capable of being much improved, and should remain two or three years longer with the fancier or professional breeder.

Now, as to the management and raising of chickens: When first hatched, if very choice ones, I feed them for the first day or two on hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine; if not, I give them bread-crumbs; then cracked wheat, then whole wheat, and then dry cracked corn, which, with an occasional feed of wet Indian meal together with onions or onion-tops chopped fine and mixed with it, I continue until they are able to eat whole corn. A few meals of cooked fresh meat, cold, is also serviceable. I much prefer cooked to raw, as raw meat, I fancy, makes them more inclined to fight and pick each other. They should have by them, at all times, clean, fresh water. I raised over two hundred chickens last year, and did not lose one out of that number with the gapes. I consider the great preventive of that malady is dry feed, with plenty of clean, fresh water.

T. R. S.

DEPTH vs. DROUTH.—We frequently come across facts with a bearing on this case. Mr. Hall, of Bradford, at the first Legislative agricultural meeting in Boston, said he visited a New-Bedford nursery last summer, and found the young trees, particularly the pears, in a remarkably thrifty state, large and vigorous. He asked the proprietors if they did not manure highly, and was told that they did not; but instead, double trenched all their ground. It is an expensive process, costing \$200 per acre. A few weeks since he again saw one of the proprietors of the nursery, and inquired about the drouth in his vicinity. He said it was very severe, but he could not perceive that it had injured his nursery much if any. *Rural New-Yorker.*

LADY BERK AND SIR ROBOT.



BERKSHIRE FIGS,

The property of L. G. Morris, Mount Fordham, N. Y.

The boar, winner of the first prize in his class, as "large breed," at the New-York State Show in 1854.

The sow was on exhibition with ten pigs, and received commendation from the committee.

The Berkshire swine, such as I have imported, are of as large a breed as this or any country should desire; possessing great length and rotundity of body; very prolific, and a skin and hair well calculated to stand any climate. They are very hardy and easy keepers, and will weigh, when matured, in proportion to keep, from 400 to 600 lbs.

L. G. MORRIS.

GUANO AT THE SOUTH.

Dr. Cloud, in the *American Cotton Planter*, gives an excellent method of applying guano to cotton and corn, which we copy below. We, however, prefer that of our southern correspondent, which we published at page 290, January 17th, of the current volume of our paper. It would undoubtedly be still better, at least for corn, to spread the guano broadcast upon the land in November or December, and plow it in six to twelve inches deep, and then replot in the spring just before planting. But we know this double plowing, or even so deep plowing, will be looked upon as perfectly absurd by most planters, so we will not press that question on any except the "fancy few."

I have thoroughly tested guano for the last ten or twelve years on every variety of crops that we cultivate at the South. Its analysis sustains this position had we no experience in its use. The best mode of application that I have found for using it is, first, to pulverize it, then add to it gypsum (sulphate of lime) in the proportion of one pound gypsum to two pounds of guano. For small grain, 200 pounds of such compost harrowed in with the grain after thoroughly plowing the land, produces a good crop. A heavier application will greatly improve the crop. For corn, 250 to 300 pounds drilled along in the row, and then two furrows listed on it, and when you get ready to plant, open the ridge with a scooter and drop the corn and cover as you desire. Thirty to forty bushels will

be the produce per acre on land that without the guano might produce 10 to 15 bushels. For cotton I have found it best to apply it in this way—first run off the rows and then ridge with two scooter furrows by running round the row, upon this ridge scatter 300 to 400 pounds of the compound, guano and gypsum, and then bed out the rows with turn plows, then when ready plant your seed. Much of the success of using guano depends upon applying it early in the season, that it may become incorporated with the soil previous to the growing season. It may be applied equally successful without the gypsum—the gypsum, however, being cheap, can be used to advantage with it, as its application is perhaps always valuable.

For the American Agriculturist.

COUCH OR TWITCH GRASS.

There have been several articles in the *American Agriculturist*, on the subject of what constitutes "Couch or Twitch grass." A Philadelphia correspondent, "R. R. S.," says it is the *Triticum repens* of botanists, while others say that it is of the *Agrostis* family. The fact is, several plants are known, among different persons, by the same name, and the same plant is known under several names. I have known this same *Triticum* to have, in different localities, the names of Couch grass, Twitch grass, Quack grass, and Bitch grass; and have also known at least two or three different grasses known by the name of Quack grass, all of which spread, like the *Triticum*, by creeping root-stalks.

The plant most commonly known (I think) in central and western New-York, as Quack grass, is not a *Triticum*. It seeds less abundantly than plants of that genus, but multiplies as rapidly by the roots, which are creeping and very tenacious of life. The stolons, or creeping root-stalks, have often a light pink or reddish tinge. I can not give the botanical name, but think it the *Agrostis alba* var. *stolonifera*. It grows best on moist grounds, and thorough draining is said to extirpate it.

The *Triticum repens* is the "Couch or Twitch grass" of all our standard botanists. It grows of various heights, from a few inches to two and a half feet, according to the

soil. The lower part is curved from a horizontal root-stalk, the lower joints with roots striking out above the ground, the upper part of the stalk erect, surmounted by several (generally three to five) slender spikes of flowers, all starting from the summit of the stalk, spreading, two or three inches long, with little spikelets containing the seeds growing upon them, alternating on the two sides. Leaves broader but not as long as those of the cultivated grasses, flat, somewhat hairy on the upper side. The plant multiplies very rapidly, and from its tenacity of life is a vile nuisance. The roots live several years.

I have avoided technical botanical terms, so that any one may understand the description, and recognize the plant from it.

Orin, N. Y.

WM. H. BREWER.

For the American Agriculturist.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURE.

My farm lies on Buckeyland creek, Albemarle County, Va. This creek heads or rises on the eastern side of the Southwest Mountains, running a north-eastern direction through a beautiful valley varying in width from 300 yards to three-quarters of a mile, and extending about nine or ten miles to the Rivanna river. The low grounds generally are very level; in some so much so as to tax the energies of the most skillful drainer to effect his purpose. The soil varies, some being very productive red clay, some black, and much of it cold, stiff, white, crawfish lands, with the different shades between. The hills vary quite as much, both in color and productiveness, being a mixture of white rock and gravel, black rock, blue slate, and the pale yellowish slate—which is always thin land—hard to improve, and as hard to keep so; all sloping gently to the low-grounds—in many places so much so as to render it quite difficult to tell precisely where the lowgrounds commence.

These lands have varied quite as much in value, at different periods. When first settled they were the highest-taxed lands of the County, but from bad management they declined to about the lowest; and they had a poor set of farmers, I assure you, if they were entitled to the name of farmer at all. When I settled here, about twenty years ago, there was not a single acre of land drained. There were many ditches, but not one to answer the purpose intended. For instance, in one field which I purchased, the many ditches were so arranged as to convey the water to the center of the field, from which it had to leak out as best it could, forming a kind of lake, from which the neighbors procured their ice. This tract of 154 acres I purchased for \$3 20 per acre, which, years before, had sold for \$15 per acre. This decline was owing to its being thought impossible to be drained. I thoroughly drained it in three days with a farm-hand, greatly to the astonishment of my neighbors; and I have drained my farm, of about 300 acres of flat-land, so as to entirely alter the character and appearance of the soil, and its productiveness.

When I came here it was more subject to frost than any place I knew in the county. My crops were often destroyed, both spring and fall, by frosts—my wheat never weighing more than 55 lb. per bushel. Now that it is thoroughly drained, my crops escape the frosts that frequently destroy those of my neighbors. My last crops of wheat weighed from 61 to 63 lbs.; and for years my mountain neighbors would finish their harvest eight or ten days before I could com-

mence; and I would often hire hands from the mountains, after their harvest was over, to cut mine. For the last several years I have commenced before my mountain neighbors, and in two seasons I finished before some of them had commenced. This I attribute to draining, and deep plowing with three or four-horse plows.

These lands are better adapted to grass than any lands I know east of the Blue Ridge. It produces good crops of corn, oats, tobacco, and wheat where sufficiently drained. There is a vein of limestone running through its entire length, and where it has been used has invariably answered well. On such lands, well limed, I was told by an old wheat-buyer, that he had purchased wheat weighing 69 lbs. per bushel. I know of no lands more easily improved. These lands are now worth from \$10 to \$30, when well drained and put in nice order. They will stand in grass for many years; while the mountain-lands require a great deal of labor to keep them clean of the tall briar, sassafras, locust and persimmon.

The mountain-lands will require a third, if not a half, more labor than ours; and yet they command from \$25 to \$50 per acre, which, I am well satisfied, is to be attributed entirely to the tilling, and not to the soil. Now I am convinced that if a few good practical farmers were to settle on this creek, these lands would rapidly regain their former high prices—and we would welcome any such, let them hail from any portion of the globe they might.

As to laborers, we work chiefly slaves; not because they are cheaper, but rather because they are the only reliable labor we can get. The whites here engage to work for less price than the blacks can be got for; yet they will not work well, and rarely work out the time specified. If any of your friends come here, and wish to work whites, I would advise them by all means to bring them with them; for our white laborers are far inferior to our blacks, and our black labor is far inferior to what we read and hear of your laborers.

This is, I think, one of the very best grazing portions of eastern Virginia. Send over a few pioneers and let them report.

You ask us to write of what we are doing. From this you will please excuse us for a year; during which time we look to you to tell us what our brothers of the North are about, for which we hope to repay them the next year, by writing how we excel them. If we can so write, it will be gratifying to you, and to them, as it will be chiefly due to our improvements upon their present good management.

And now, can you, or any of the numerous readers of your paper, give any mode by which the pyralanthia, holly and cedar seed can be vegetated? I tried a plan, given in the American Farmer of last year, and did not sprout a single seed out of half a bushel. What is the quickest mode of procuring a hedge? What will make the best hedge? What is the best time to set out the roots and slips? How would a thin piece of new ground do for pumpkins and cymilins, manured in the hill with guano? C. G. G.

The Country Gentleman states that the following remedy for the foot-rot in sheep, has been used with great success by H. Howland, of Aurora, Cayuga Co., for the last thirty years:

"Mix flour of sulphur with the salt given to the sheep, in a proportion just sufficient to discolor perceptibly the salt, or about one-eighth part. Sulphur may be had at a wholesale price at a cost of not over two cents. Where local applications are necessary, we should much prefer a solution of chloride of lime, to any other application.

TREATMENT OF THE LEGS AND FEET OF COLTS.

Considering the important functions assigned to the legs and feet, upon which a great portion of the horse's value depends, it is a matter of some surprise that more attention is not bestowed on the subject. There are many breeders who never think of inspecting them till the animals are about to be broken, or, if they observe any imperfections, they leave the remedy to its fate. The legs of young horses may be justly compared to willow twigs; you may train them to almost what form you please. By careful and judicious treatment many defects may be relieved or corrected, if attacked in the earliest stage, before the parts have assumed an unyielding texture. Many of the imperfections to which the form of the leg is susceptible, may be traced to a portion of the hoof having been broken, worn away, or chipped off. In the event of such an accident, the opposite side of the foot grows more luxuriantly, and the weakest portion, or lower side, having to sustain an increased weight, an uneven bearing for the foot is established. This will assuredly cause the leg to grow crooked, and very probably occasion to a turning in or out of the toe. The irregularity of shape is often seen in one leg, while the other is well formed. The pastern joints, in many cases, evince a disposition to grow too upright, or on the other hand to assume too much obliquity. The same principle which accidentally causes a limb to take an unfavorable growth or form may be adopted to restore it to its proper shape, providing it is attended to in time. Thus, if the inside of the near forefoot of a colt or young horse be broken off or worn down, it will cause the animal to tread more heavily on the inside than on the out, and the leg will become bent in consequence. To correct this it is only necessary to reduce the superabundant portion of the foot with a drawing knife or carp, so that the limb may have an even bearing. When the pasterns grow too upright, the heels require to be lowered; and the toes of those which are too oblique must be shortened. The texture of the hoof varies considerably in different animals. In some measure it is constitutional; and it is likewise affected by the state or condition of the land upon which the animal is reared. Before shoes are applied, if the land be dry, the hoof is very liable to be broken off at the edges; and if neglected they will shell off, and frequently occasion soreness—sometimes even inflammation. To obviate this, the part should be rounded a little with the rasp, and the foot dressed with ointment composed of tallow, fat, or lard two parts, tar one part, and treacle half an equivalent of the latter. These being melted together and applied warm on the soles and hoofs of horses at any age, will be found to promote the growth and toughen the parts effectively. If the land be very dry, it is advisable to throw water on some particular spot, where the animals may be induced to stand occasionally in order to keep their feet in a healthy state.

By adopting a regular system, and examining the legs and feet of every horse, young or old, once a month, attention to these little matters becomes habitual. When the vast importance of healthy feet is considered, the trifling item of trouble must necessarily vanish. Incipient lameness is very frequently established at an early period; although it may not be detected till the animal is shod and put to work, when the unfortunate blacksmith, shoes, and all such devices, are summarily condemned. Thrushes are not unfrequently a predisposing cause of lameness; but they are commonly thought lightly of, unless they give palpable evidence of inconvenience. Exposure to wet and filth

will often produce them; and they are in some measure similar to the footrot in sheep. At the same time they are more controllable and subservient to appropriate remedies. When the properties of the frog, the seat of this disorder, are considered, no surprise can exist that they should be very frequently the predisposing source of foot-lameness. A thrush may be briefly described as an ichorous, fetid, and corrosive discharge, proceeding from the frogs. When this exists for any length of time in the foot of a young animal, it interrupts the ordinary secretions and development of the sensible frog; by its discharge it promotes absorption, causing the internal part to assume an unhealthy degree of hardness or consistency and thereby affects its elasticity. The frog, it must be observed, is destined to prevent concussion, which in its healthy state it is admirably adapted for; but if it is injured, so that its character and nature is changed, when the horse is put to work soreness of the feet ensues, and often inflammation, which gradually increasing, the animal becomes quite lame, and is therefore nearly useless. As attention to the feet of young horses involves the necessity of handling, and such familiarities as will render them docile and tractable, two important objects are secured.

Mark Lane Express.

Cecil.

For the American Agriculturist.

CULTIVATION OF SQUASHES.

Many of your readers are anxious for me to give them a few remarks on the cultivation of those large squashes spoken of through the columns of your paper last fall. My method is as follows:

As soon as the ground is warm enough to insure quick germination, I dig, on a southern exposure, holes two feet deep and two feet each way, excluding the bottom soil, and retaining the top. The holes should be filled up within six or eight inches of the top with good hog-pen or stable manure; the former I prefer. The holes should be filled up with the richest soil that can be obtained, and be allowed to remain a few days till the hills are thoroughly warmed, before planting the seed. Care should be taken to plant the seed at the proper depth, to insure their coming up; in a warm, dry soil, from two to three inches, in a cold, wet soil, from one to two is sufficient. As soon as the plants appear above the surface, place instead of bricks, blocks of wood or a small box, large enough to set a pane of window glass upon; this will force them along rapidly, and protect them from the depredations of the bugs, &c. They should be watered once a day, being careful not to apply cold spring water, or while the sun shines upon them.

I think one good healthy plant in the hill is sufficient, as it will produce larger squashes. When the plants begin to cover the ground, cut off all the runners from the main vine, except two or three nearest the root, as these will set first and produce the best. Not more than one or two should be allowed to grow on one vine. The best application that can be put around the root while growing, is soap-suds, or liquid manure, being careful not to apply it too strong. The above method may be resorted to with any vines.

J. McKee.

Bristol, Addison Co., Vermont.

P. S.—Many of those writing to me for seed, inquire what my charges are; which I leave entirely to them. I can assure them it is some trouble and expense to me to put up those seed and mail them. I have received some of the California onion seed, I would like to send to any one wishing. J. McK.

Agricultural Fair—Farmers' daughters.

CHINESE YAM.

SINCE the account of the Chinese yam (*Dioscorea Batatas*) which we gave a few weeks since, a further report by M. Decaisne upon the result of last year's experience in France has reached us. It appears from this statement that the root has excited the greatest interest in that country, that it is already regarded as a sufficient recompense for the disasters which attended the potato disease, and that the public establishments are overwhelmed with applications for it from all parts of the country. The substance of M. Decaisne's statement is as follows:

About the middle of April, when he considered the danger from frost to be over, he planted out in the garden of the Museum of Natural History some pieces of the roots. Some were taken from the upper and smaller part of the tubers, others from the thicker part. The first were scarcely as thick as the little finger, and averaged 2½ inches in length; the others were much larger, and formed slices or cross sections of a cylinder, each 1½ to 1 inch thick on the edge. Three tubers weighing from 10½ to 14 ounces were planted whole, in order to compare their produce with that of the cut sets. The plantation was made in an open border on the level, and not on ridges, as ought to have been done, a circumstance, however, which in no way affected the growth of the tubers; it only rendered the taking up difficult. The distance between the plants was 19½ inches every way; this was another mistake, for, according to the judicious observations of M. L. Vilmorin, they should have been much wider apart. The short time which has elapsed since the introduction of the Chinese yam prevents M. Decaisne's determining what may be called a good or a bad year for it; the future alone will show under what conditions of climate it best succeeds. All that can at present be said is, that in 1854 the growth of the plants was uniform, that their long twining stems grew vigorously, and were thickly covered with leaves, that abundance of flowers were produced (they were all males) about the beginning of August, and finally that vegetation ceased and the leaves began to acquire a yellowish tint after the middle of September, thus indicating that the tubers had nearly come to maturity.

M. Decaisne regards the Chinese yam as superior in quality to the potato. Although no comparative analysis of the two has been made, he believes that the Chinese yam is much the richer in point of nutritive principles. Its roots are white as snow in the interior; they neither contain visible fibers nor tough woody matter, and when boiled they become so soft that a slight pressure converts them into a paste, which he can only compare to that of the finest wheaten flour. Cooked by steam or roasted, they look and taste like the best potatoes. They have one advantage, which every one will appreciate, namely, the short space of time required for cooking. Two pieces of tubers, of the size of a hen's egg, one the Chinese yam, the other the *Batate blanche*, were both put into boiling water at the same time with a Dutch potato of the same size; the first and second were done in ten minutes, the third in 20 minutes. And we must recollect that the facility with which the potato may be cooked is one of the causes which have greatly contributed to the popularity of the potato in a culinary point of view, as it requires but little fuel.

Another point of great importance to cultivators is, that it may be kept easily for a year, and perhaps longer. We all know that the potato is certain to sprout in spring. The Chinese yam is wholly free from this

disadvantage; it is neither affected by cold nor heat, and perhaps not even by moisture. Left in the ground, it remains alive through the winter without injury, as has been proved by a root which passed there the last severe winter, and pushed freely in spring; so that it is a hardy plant in the widest acceptation of the term.

Gardeners' Chronicle.

FIRST MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MODEL FARM.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 31, 1855.

THE Southern Farmer having been constituted the organ of the Virginia and North-Carolina Union Agricultural Society, for the publication of its proceedings, it becomes my duty, through its columns, as Superintendent of its Experimental Farm, to lay before the members of the Society, a report of the proceedings on the farm since the commencement of its operation. As is already known to the members of the Society, their Executive Committee have purchased a portion of that tract of land known as Indiana, lying immediately west of the corporate limits of the city of Petersburg, and embracing an area of one hundred acres, situated south of Cox's road, and bounded by it for upward of half a mile. In this purchase there is a considerable variety of soil, a portion of which has been slightly improved by former applications of marl and lime; but as a whole, its present condition affords an ample field for experiments in the improvement of worn out land, by the judicious applications of manures, deeper and more perfect tith, subsoiling, under-draining, &c. My first report must necessarily be brief and imperfect, as in all new undertakings, difficulties in starting are unavoidable. For farm operations, four men, a boy, and a woman, have been hired for the current year; and four young and superior mules purchased. As there are no buildings on the farm, temporary accommodations have been prepared for the laborers and teams at the fair grounds of the Society. A selection of necessary implements for present operations has been made, each of which is the best of its kind procurable in the city.

Operations on the farm were commenced on the 6th, and confined for a few days to the cleaning up of fence lines and other preliminaries. After the partial breaking of the young mules to work, the use of a wagon was obtained, and the collection of manure from the city was begun, and has since steadily continued. The plowing has also been commenced, but in consequence of much unfavorable weather, and operating with as yet only partially broken animals, progress up to this time has been slow, and as might be expected, the work rather imperfectly executed. These difficulties will, however, soon be surmounted, so as to secure the more speedy and perfect performance of all operations.

As a preparatory step toward the erection of suitable buildings on the farm the Executive Committee have very properly offered a premium of \$100 for the best plans for a cottage residence for the superintendent, and necessary farm buildings. These plans were to have been submitted on the 15th day of this month, but the time was subsequently extended to the 15th of February, in the hope of drawing out an increased number of competitors. The result will be embraced in my next monthly report. In the meantime the building committee have selected an eligible site on a gentle eminence nearly in the center of the farm, to which the necessary roads have been laid off, partially formed with a plow, and a satisfactory contract entered into for their proper grading and ditching. Connected with these arrangements, the farm has been subdivided into fields of an average area of nearly five acres, the divid-

ing lines being at right angles to the road running east and west through the entire length of the farm, having at the same time some regard to the diversity of soils. These divisions are so arranged that they can with facility be cut up into smaller divisions when necessary for experiments.

The committee on fences have had the duties of their particular department under consideration, and the fencing operations will be begun at an early day. Preparations are also being made by the committee on horticulture for the procuring a collection of the best varieties of fruit trees; and the planting of forest and other ornamental trees on the road-sides, &c., will receive due attention as opportunity offers.

Mean range of thermometer for the Month.....41°
Highest, on the 7th, at 4 P. M.....71°
Lowest, on the 31st, at sunrise.....23°
Southern Farmer.

MAPLE SUGAR.

The following is an account of the process adopted by Mr. Woodward, who obtained the premium from the State Agricultural Society, in 1846, for the best article of maple sugar:

"In the first place, I make my buckets, tubs and kettles all perfectly clean. I boil the sap in a potash kettle, set in an arch in such a manner that the edge of the kettle is defended all around from the fire. This is continued through the day, taking care not to have any thing in the kettle that will give color to the sap, and to keep it well skimmed. At night I leave fire enough under the kettle to boil the sap nearly or quite to syrup by the next morning. I then take it out of the kettle and strain it through a flannel cloth into a tub, if it is sweet enough; if not, I put it in a chaldron kettle, which I have hung on a pole in such a manner that I can swing it on and off the fire at pleasure, and finish boiling, then strain into the tub, and let it stand till the next morning. I then take this and the syrup in the kettle, and put it altogether in the chaldron, and sugar it off. To clarify 100 lbs. of sugar, I use the whites of five or six eggs, well beaten, about one quart of new milk, and a spoonful of saleratus, as well mixed with syrup before it is scalding hot. I keep a moderate fire directly under the chaldron until the scum is all raised; then skim it off clean, taking care not to let it boil so as to rise in the kettle before I have done skimming it; when it is sugared off, leaving it so damp that it will drain a little. I let it remain in the kettle until it is well granulated; I then put it into boxes made smallest at the bottom, that will hold from fifty to seventy pounds, having a thin piece of board fitted in two or three inches above the bottom, which is bored full of small holes to let the molasses drain through, which I keep drawn off by a tap through the bottom. I put on the top of the sugar in the box, two or three thicknesses of clean, damp cloth, and over that a board well fitted in, so as to exclude the air from the sugar. After it has nearly done draining, I dissolve it, and sugar it off again, going through the same process in clarifying and draining as before."

CURE FOR WARTS ON CATTLE.—I have made a discovery in the cure of warts on cattle. I have a young cow that had twelve or fifteen warts on the neck varying in size, from half an inch to two inches in diameter. The largest were quite sore, and frequently discharged blood.

Remedy.—Slack a piece of lime the size of a hen's egg, add four tablespoonfuls of soft soap; stir the same until well mixed. Apply the same to the warts. They will dis-

appear in a few days, and the skin become smooth, as I have found by experience.
LENOX, 1854. A. H.

Horticultural Department.

HOVEY'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.

THE editor devotes an article to the late meeting of the American Pomological Society, in Boston, which has already been fully noticed, and the report reviewed in our columns. Wilson Flagg continues his plea for the birds, and certainly makes out a very plausible argument for the crows and blackbirds, which have so long been put under ban by the sapient legislators of New-England. It is among our earliest recollections, living in the family of a Justice of the Peace, that the farmers' boys brought young crows by the basket-full, to receive the bounty upon them. The cry of those poor birdlings, just taken from their nests in the deep forests, and with the down of infancy upon their half-covered skins, haunted our boyish imagination for months after the sacrifice. It seemed a most inhuman butchery. The bounties so thinned out the crows, and insects increased to so great an extent, that some of the States were obliged to offer counter rewards for the protection of the crows.

The red-wing, crow and blackbirds live to a great extent upon grub-worms, caterpillars, and other larvæ—the silent, but deadly enemy of all vegetation; and whose secret and insidious attacks are more to be dreaded than the combined mischief of all the feathered tribes put together. It is reported that when the locusts had been accidentally introduced into the isle of Bourbon, and had spread so as to destroy vegetation, a few grackles introduced from India, soon multiplied so as to exterminate them. The woodpeckers and the night-hawks are also shown to be very useful birds.

Who would grudge the common robin his feast of cherries, or the blackbird his grains of corn, if he were once convinced that the services of these birds, and others, are all that can save our crops from destruction, and the world from famine. They are profitable servants, who glean a tribute from our orchards and corn-fields, as the wages of their labor; and if we could make an exact estimate of the amount of service they perform, we should find that they are abundantly worthy of their hire. If the poor bird who is outlawed for a little mischief he is supposed to do, should present his bill, containing an emuneration in figures of the amount of grubs and insects he had destroyed, we should probably be startled at our own indebtedness, and be willing to pay him more liberally than he pays himself for the continuance of his services. We commend this plea to all legislators, or candidates for the duties of that office. In Connecticut there is a very stringent law for the protection of the birds; and it is the fault of the cultivator himself, if they do not multiply so as to check the ravages of insects.

Professor Russell, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, writes upon Winter

and the flora of northern regions. He considers the *red snow* of the Arctic regions as the lowest form of plant life, the first and primitive vegetation of the most northern regions; and, perchance, the most primitive form of vegetable life on our planet. These myriad little specs of carmine tints exhibit each a definite contour—each a distinct organism—each a separate vitality—each a prospective continuance, and all serve to gladden the desert ice-field, the lofty glacier, the Arctic summer, with their singular beauty. The whole article is overflowing with enthusiasm at the beauty of plants, wherein we think the reader will want the genius of the writer, as well as his microscope, to see all that he seems to see. He recognizes no such facts as absolute barrenness and sterility; while equally in summer or in winter, forms of vegetation on rock and iceberg, on the limits of perpetual snow, and beneath the Northern Ocean vegetation and vegetative life reign victorious and supreme. So, growing a crop on an iceberg is no longer an admissible figure illustrating natural impossibilities, and Sahara henceforth is a poor type of barrenness. Notice this, ye florid gentlemen in your future rhetoric.

Andrew Gray, of Savannah, has an article upon southern gardens. He notices the difficulty in cultivating lawns there in ornamental grounds, most of the grasses devoted to this purpose failing in the drouth of summer. They have in flower, in the open ground, (Dec. 16th,) camelias, roses, chrysanthemums, alyssum, and narcissus.

Mr. Simpson gives us in this number, his process of growing grapes, so as to have them ripen in December. The vines are pruned and started in August—say the first. There is no delay in the starting of the buds after pruning; in a week they will require tying to the rafters, and soon after the fragrant blossoms will give you assurance of a good crop. To retain the heat in the border as the cold weather came on, he covered it with meadow hay about a foot in depth, and about six inches of wool-waste and manure on top of this, to absorb the rain, which freezing, made a still more perfect protection. This answered the purpose, the heat passing away from the border only about three degrees a week; after the 1st of December, at which time it was 60°, the fruit ripened perfectly. It was generally supposed that he would fail in the flavor and color of his grapes, as well as in size, from the want of sun in December; but the experiment does not show it. Though he has got two crops from his vines in one year, he does not recommend this, as it would be likely to overwork the vines. His present judgement is, that one crop in two years would be better than two in one. He regards the advance made in horticulture by his experiment, as chiefly this, that we shall be able to supply ourselves with delicious grapes in mid-winter, which has heretofore been considered impractical by our best grape-growers. The success of Mr. Simpson will be hailed with great satisfaction by our amateurs. What Boston notion may we next look for.

In the Pomological gossip, the Black Barossa grape is said to be proved a most valuable variety. A bunch weighing four pounds has been exhibited in London. It is one of the latest keeping grapes.

The Omar Pacha pear is a new variety, introduced by Mr. Leroy, of Angers, the present year. It first fruited in 1853. It is a first-rate fruit, of fair size, and ripens at the end of August and beginning of September. The Beurre Clairgeau is noticed, and its excellence vindicated by numerous authorities from across the waters. M. Jonghe, the eminent Belgian pomologist, says that from five to twenty years is the period, from the first production of a new fruit, before a definite opinion can be given of the real merits of the variety. This should never be forgotten by any one who is at all interested in new varieties, and if his advice is followed, it will put an end to the practice of grafting over such trees as soon as they have borne one crop.

Wilson Flagg gives us the first number of his studies in the field and forest. If the following are of the same type with the present, we shall be happy to share his pleasures in his winter rambles. The article on sheltered garden seats gives us a diagram, and shows how to make them ornamental, and at small expense. In the monthly gossip it is stated that many trees, perfectly hardy in England, are not able to endure our winters. On the other hand, our summers are so much brighter, longer, and warmer than those of England, that some of our indigenous plants can only be cultivated in a greenhouse. The *Sabbatia stellaris*, common in all our wet meadows, from New Jersey to Massachusetts, was exhibited among the varieties of the season last year, at the Cheswick show. There are many very beautiful flowers in our woods and swamps not yet domesticated. Here is a rich field open to our florists, that might yield gems, as fair as any thing brought from the distant shores of China and Japan.

There is a very appropriate obituary of the late Mr. Thomas Hogg, so long and so pleasantly known to our citizens. He came among us when plants, and a taste for them, were equally rare. By his example and conversation he encouraged both. His patrons always received with their plants ample instructions for their care; and he was particularly anxious to encourage the amateur, by imparting to him whatever knowledge he possessed himself. He was the first in New-York to import novelties from Europe, and earned the reputation of having one of the best general collections of plants in the United States. At different times he procured from South America fine collections of rare plants, chiefly *Orchidæ*, of which he sent many beautiful specimens to Europe. In short, he took a deep interest in everything which could exalt his profession and extend a love for the beautiful objects of his care. He was amiable in all the relations of life, a useful citizen and an honor to his profession. We are happy to add our testimony to this just tribute to one who so loved and honored his calling, and whose name has so

long been associated with the floriculture of our city and vicinity.

THE HYBRIDIZATION OF GRAPES.

The production of new varieties of fruit, by fertilizing one with the pollen of another, is a process so comparatively recent that we have no term to express it; and the title of our article is not authorized by Webster as good English. There is need however, of the terms hybridize, hybridizing, and hybridization, in the vocabulary of horticulturists, to describe a process which is every year gaining favor with fruit growers, and which has already resulted in some of the choicest fruits upon our catalogues. The knowledge of this process gives to the pomologist almost a creative power. He can avail himself of certain laws, which God has stamped upon the constitution of plants, to originate new varieties with certain peculiar qualities as permanent as the varieties from which they are deduced.

The production of new varieties of grapes from the seeds alone, is a very uncertain process, not one in a hundred proving to be an improvement upon its parent. There is no inducement for pomologists to look to this source longer for improvement. Mr. Bull, of Concord, after years of patient toil, and the production of any quantity of vines fit only for fuel, has only gained one new grape that proves valuable, and that he presumes to be a hybrid.

As we are to look to hybridization, mainly, for our future improvements in this delicious fruit, it is worth our while to study the process very carefully. We find in the last report of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a detailed account of the mode by which J. F. Allen of Salem, secured his new hybrids. For the parent vine he took the *Isabella*, that being the most hardy stock, and cultivated farther north than any other good grape. It was planted in a vinery devoted to peaches and nectarines, so that it should not be exposed to any chance fertilization, when in flower. To be sure that bees or no external cause could effect the impregnation, and thus defeat his efforts, the vine was forced in January, and blossomed before vegetation commenced in the open air. When the embryo bunch approached the time of blossoming, he selected a few of the strongest and cut away all the other bunches in the vicinity. The buds were thinned out before they opened, leaving only a fourth part for impregnation. As they expanded, they were closely watched, and the anthers cut away at once with sharp sissors. With a soft brush the pollen from the European kinds was then applied. This was collected from a forcing house, and was mixed together in a box, having been taken from *Chasselas*, *Black Prince*, and *Black Hamburg*; when the impregnation took effect, the embryo swelled at once; when otherwise it remained as it was. Thus he was assured that any seed obtained must produce a hybrid vine. When the fruit ripened, the seed was collected and planted in a soil where no other grape seed could have been sown accidentally. The young vines were kept constantly

under his own care. The seedlings after they had become somewhat grown were exposed to the winter, and all the tender ones killed out, leaving about twenty that prove hardy. The "Allen's Hybrid," which has been fruited, is white, though the parent is black; a fact that is paralleled in Mr. Longworth's experiments, who has produced white seedlings both from natives and from the *Catawba*.

The amateur will see in this process of Mr. Allen, that it is no holiday business to produce hybrid grapes. There must be a great deal of painstaking and expense, and the closest personal attention, in order to originate a variety whose parentage he can certify. To gentlemen of wealth and intelligence who have a taste for fine fruits, and leisure to devote to their cultivation, this process of hybridizing must be very fascinating. We rejoice to see a field so promising of grand results fairly entered by our pomologists. Rich harvests, we doubt not, are soon to be gathered here, and American fruit growers will here win their proudest laurels; for after centuries of vine culture, it is said that it has hardly occurred to the vine-dressers of Europe that new varieties could be originated by this process. We trust the day is not distant when we of the frigid north may sit under our own vine—and a better than our own fig-tree.

AMMABROMA, OR SAND FOOD OF SONORA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1855.

I have just seen an interesting drawing of a very remarkable plant discovered by A. B. Gray, Esq., in his recent explorations across the Continent for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of constructing a railway to the Pacific. It is a parasitic plant, a large and fleshy root; a parasite, which Professor Torrey, of New-York, to whom Mr. Gray submitted it for examination, finds to constitute "a new genus of the small group or family represented by the little known and anomalous *Corallophyllum* of Kunth and the *Pholisma* of Nuttall; in the floral structure and the scales, more like the latter, from which it is distinguished by its woolly, plumose calyx, and its singular cyathiform inflorescence." It was found in abundance through a range of naked sand hills skirting "Adair Bay" near the head of the Gulf of California, furnishing an isolated band of Papigo Indians with an important article of food. The fresh plant is cooked by roasting upon the hot coals, and resembles the sweet potato in taste, having much saccharine matter about it. It is likewise dried and mixed with less palatable kinds of food, such as musquit, beans, &c. It is represented to be a very delicious vegetable, and could it be transplanted, Mr. Gray believes that it would constitute an important acquisition to the table, probably not second in demand to the sweet potato or asparagus. I understand, however, that Professor Torrey thinks it can not be grown elsewhere, unless the root or shrub, which is entirely under ground, &c., to which it attaches itself, can be also transplanted. Professor Torrey is now preparing for Mr. Gray a botanical description of this interesting plant, under the name of "*Ammabroma Sonora*" which will signify Sand Food of Sonora.

Cor. of the Journal of Commerce

As sure as we are in love, we pardon more faults in love than in friendship.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES ABOUT BACK NUMBERS, &c.—Back numbers from the beginning of the present volume can still be supplied at 4 cents per number.

Volumes XI and XII can be supplied at \$1 per volume unbound; or \$1.50 per volume bound.

The first ten volumes (new edition) can be furnished bound at \$1.25 per volume, or the complete set of ten volumes for \$10. Price of the first twelve volumes \$13.

No new edition of the volumes above the tenth will be issued, as the work is too large to admit of stereotyping.

THE ACORN SQUASH.

Alas! for the glory of all things earthly, the flowers fade and so do the squashes. We have reached the last sample of the goodly pile of Acorns, laid in for our winter stores. The attacks of the housewife were far more dangerous than the rot; and the surviving Marrows tell more of her preferences than of the poor keeping-qualities of the Acorns. The 24th of January is a respectable age for so good a vegetable. After three years' trial, we think this squash a little improvement upon the Marrow in quality, though its shape is not quite so desirable. It is a little more solid, fine-grained, and mealy, and quite as sweet. It is the perfection of "pumpkin pies;" and ought to be an "institution" as universal as the Thanksgiving of the Yankees. It is quite as hardy as the Marrow; the only difficulty with either being the bugs, for which there is a sure remedy.

THE LARGEST PIG IN AMERICA.

Mr. Edward A. Lawrence, of Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., killed a pig last week which weighed dressed 981 lbs. This is an astonishing weight when we consider that he was only two years old past, had very fine, thin white hair, and was extremely fine in his head and limbs. He measured from the tip of his nose along his side to the end of the rump, 8 feet 5 inches; girthed 6 feet 4 inches round the heart; and was 4 feet 1½ inches high. This pig, Mr. Lawrence informs us, was of no particular breed that he knows of, but came from stock his father had long bred on the farm. We have often seen these swine, and they resemble the best Yorkshires. They were undoubtedly of English origin.

A WORD ABOUT BREAD.—Last week a copied article upon BREAD, found its way into our columns, page 346, without the deserved criticism which should have accompanied it. The idea of producing 520 lbs. of bread from 240 lbs. of flour is all "French moonshine." To contend that this 520 lbs. of bread contains any more nutriment than 360 lbs.—the amount usually obtained from 240 lbs. of flour—is only asserting that the extra 160 lbs. of water absorbed in the new process is nutritious. We took occasion to explode this "Humbug," on page 168 of last volume, and it was purely an oversight that the article now referred to appeared, though we are sorry to say it has gone the rounds of the press quite extensively.

Reported for the American Agriculturist. THE BEDFORD FARMERS' CLUB.

MAKING BUTTER VS. SELLING MILK.

The Bedford Farmers' Club held their monthly meeting on Friday, Jan. 29th, at Katonah. The subject of discussion was, "The Relative Profits of Selling Milk and Making Butter." Previous to the discussion, the President, Mr. Dickinson, informed the Society that their new library was now in possession of over 100 volumes; 40 having been presented by Judge Jay and his son, John Jay, and several other contributors.

It was then resolved that a suitable building be erected at Katonah, for holding public meetings, having a room to be appropriated to the use of the library. Already a large sum has been subscribed towards the stock, which is to consist of \$10 shares.

On the subject of discussion, Mr. Dickinson said that he had been selling milk from his dairy for six or seven years; but for two or three years past, he had been negligent of keeping accounts of receipts and expenditures. His cows, however, paid about \$60 a year, at our present prices of 2½ cts. per quart, in summer, and 3½ in winter. Mr. Dickinson spoke in favor of butter-making, since it allows the cows time to rest in winter, whereas milking as long as possible causes them to sink in flesh. Mr. D. is acquainted with several farmers who are becoming sick of the milk business, in consequence of the loss on cows, a source of general complaint among farmers in this section.

Mr. Holmes thought butter-making the most profitable, and proceeded to read some extracts from the American Agriculturist and Genesee Farmer, in support of his arguments, which were very strong. Mr. H. then gave a very clear account of his receipts for two or three years past. He keeps 12 cows, besides two for the use of his family. In 1852, each cow and calf paid \$31.56. The same season he got \$9 for pork, which he estimates at \$40.50 for each cow. In 1853, each cow paid \$46.00; and this season, from 10 cows, he sold 1296½ lbs. butter, and fed 1000 lbs. of pork, worth \$6 per cwt.

Mr. Walker said, under existing circumstances, in his section, he was decidedly in favor of selling milk, the cows kept by the farmers generally being unsuitable for butter and cheese making. For instance, of 60 cows kept on Judge Jay's farm, many good milkers were ill adapted to butter making, while they were good for making cheese. In 1853, they had a very poor lot of cows, averaging each about \$60, the extra feed costing about \$200. To insure profits from butter-making, you must have either Ayrshire or Devons from which to breed calves, and in this way keep up your stock.

Mr. S. M. Miller said that according to last year's accounts, his proceeds from selling milk were \$55 on each cow.

He thought cows did not suffer in value from selling milk, if they were properly taken care of during the winter, and not milked too long. With the Connecticut farmers it was agreed that carrots were the best food for milk cows, but that they were

very expensive, much more so than turnips. After some further remarks about the Library, the meeting adjourned.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The third annual meeting of this Society will be held in Washington, D. C., on the 28th of the present month.

WE would direct attention to the advertisement of the Wool Grower and Stock Register.

CHEMISTRY

FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHAPTER V.

This series of articles will—as happened last week—sometimes be interrupted until the lecture season is over.

H	C	O	N	S
P	Cl	Ca	K	Na
Mg	Fe	Al	Si	Mn

53. When we wish to describe the composition of a compound body, it is often convenient to simply write down signs or symbols for the atoms, thus: HO stands for water, and shows that one atom of Hydrogen and one atom of Ox-y-gen are united together to produce water. NO₂ (that is NOO) stands for air; SO₂ (that is SOOO) for oil of vitriol; NaO, CO₂ (that is NaO, COO) for our cooking Soda, &c. Chemists have a short symbol for all the known atoms. These will be seen in the table below.

54. We have as yet considered the atoms out of which bodies are made as all being little round bodies, though we can not tell exactly what is their form, nor whether the different kinds of atoms have different shapes or forms. We have good reason for believing, however, that they differ very much in size and weight. Thus, the hydrogen atoms in box H are supposed to be the smallest that exist, and the weight of all the others is reckoned by comparing them with H. Each C atom weighs six times as much as an H atom; an O atom eight times as much as H; an N atom fourteen times as much; a P atom thirty-two times as much, &c.

55. We will now give you a list of all the different kinds of atoms that have yet been found. Do not be at all frightened by this list of hard names, for we shall not need to refer to them all again. Indeed we introduce them here partly as a matter of curiosity, for the first four constitute the great mass of all animal and vegetable substances, and the first fifteen constitute or make up our soils, rocks, and all things we usually see. The first column gives the name; the second gives the symbol, which we generally use instead of the name; and the third column gives the comparative weight—or, in other words, it tells us how many times heavier these atoms are than the Hydrogen atoms (53). All the substances are me

als except those marked with a *. The names of most of the metals end in um.

[This table should be carefully preserved for future reference.]

TABLE OF ALL KNOWN
ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

Name.	Symbol.	Comparative weight of atoms.
1 *Hydrogen	H	1
2 *Carbon	C	6
3 *Oxygen	O	8
4 *Nitrogen	N	14
5 *Sulphur	S	16
6 *Phosphorous	P	32
7 *Chlorine	Cl	35.42
8 Silicium	Si	21.35
9 Aluminum	Al	13.68
10 Calcium	Ca	20.00
11 Potassium	K	39.20
12 Sodium	Na	23.00
13 Magnesium	Mg	12.10
14 Iron	Fe	28.00
15 Manganese	Mn	27.57
~~~~~		
16 Antimony	Sb	64.52
17 Aridium	Ar	
18 Arsenic	As	75.00
19 Barium	Ba	68.67
20 *Boron	B	10.88
21 Bismuth	Bi	106.40
22 *Bromine	Br	78.26
23 Cadmium	Cd	55.74
24 Cerium	Ce	47.26
25 Chromium	Cr	26.24
26 Cobalt	Co	29.52
27 Copper	Cu	31.65
28 Didymium	Di	49.60
29 Erbium	Er	
30 *Fluorine	F	18.83
31 Glucinum	G	6.97
32 Gold	Au	98.22
33 *Iodine	I	125.33
34 Ilmenium	Il	
35 Iridium	Ir	98.66
36 Lanthanum	La	47.04
37 Lead	Pb	103.56
38 Lithium	L	6.43
39 Mercury	Hg	100.00
40 Molybdenum	Mo	47.12
41 Niobium	Nb	
42 Nickel	Ni	29.57
43 Norium	No	
44 Osmium	Os	99.53
45 Palladium	Pd	53.22
46 Pelopium	Pe	
47 Platinum	Pt	98.56
48 Rhodium	Rh	52.17
49 Ruthenium	Ru	51.68
50 *Selenium	Se	39.28
51 Silver	Ag	108.00
52 Strontium	Sr	43.84
53 Tantalum	Ta	185.00
54 Tellurium	Te	64.52
55 Terbium	Tr	
56 Thorium	Th	99.51
57 Tin	Sn	58.82
58 Titanium	Te	25.47
59 Tungsten	Tu	92.00
60 Uranium	U	60.00
61 Vanadium	V	68.46
62 Yttrium	Y	32.20
63 Zinc	Zn	32.53
64 Zirconium	Zr	33.60

56. By the above table we learn that there

are only 64 kinds of atoms known, and that 52 of these are metals. Of several of these, such as Aridium, Erbium, Ilmenium, Niobium, Norium, Pelopium, Terbium, Thorium, &c., only very minute quantities have ever been found, while of many others but little has been found. Two of them, Osmium and Iridium, are used to form the hard points upon gold pens, and so rare are these that we have known a single pound sold for more than a thousand dollars. Others are more abundant. If we examine the composition of the whole world, we shall find more than one half of it to be Oxygen.

We shall in the present series only examine the more important of these elements—those given in the first division of the table.

From the Massachusetts Plowman.

AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

L. F. Allen, Esq., of New-York, proposes to publish a large book of this kind, embracing all the lots of Durham Short Horns that have been imported into this country. He proposes to give an account of *Durhams* only—while in New-England and in some of the middle States the North Devons and the Alderneys are much preferred for the dairy. The Ayrshires, too, are a noted breed. If Mr. Allen means to do no more than to recommend a particular breed of cattle, let him advertise, as other men do, and not profess what he does not intend to accomplish.

"An American Herdbook" should treat of more than one species of blood stock.

WERE it not for the ill-natured *fling* contained in the above paragraph, the conceited ignorance which it betrays would pass unnoticed. Before the author of it proceeds further in his amiable criticisms he had better ascertain what a "Herdbook" is, for it is certain he knows nothing about it or its objects.

As to my attempt to *sponge* an "advertisement" through the columns of the Plowman, the charge is quite as gratuitous as the courtesy of its expression is singular. In this it happily stands alone in the ranks of the agricultural press. Several widely-circulating and influential papers, beside those to whom it was first sent, have solicited the publication of my Circular on the terms which it proposed; while others, unasked, have gratuitously given it a notice—presuming, in their simplicity that it might benefit their readers. The superior sagacity of the Plowman may pass at its value. The "Herdbook" will go on.

Two volumes of a *Devon Herd Book* have already been published in England, containing the pedigrees of American as well as English cattle. The *learned* editor of the Plowman seems to be ignorant of the existence of these volumes. There is also, I believe, a *Hereford Herd Book* published.

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

GALLS FROM THE HARNESS OR SADDLE.—Major Long, in his valuable account of his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, says, that his party found white lead moistened with milk to succeed better than any thing else in preventing the bad effects of the galls on the horses' back, in their march over the plains that border the mountains. Its effect in soothing or soothing the irritated and inflamed surface was admirable.

American Farmer.

For the American Agriculturist.

PLANTING POTATOES.

It is the settled conviction of the writer, that New-York farmers ought to plant more potatoes than we have for a few years past, notwithstanding the liability of losing a share of them by the rot. For when the disease prevails, unless there is a large quantity planted, an uncomfortable scarcity is the consequence; and if the crop is good and sound, they are one of the most profitable crops—apples excepted—the northern farmer can raise to feed to stock of most kinds; so that we cannot go amiss in putting in a good supply.

The principal object of this communication is, to suggest a few thoughts in regard to their cultivation.

Plant three or four different varieties. I have, for several years, observed that in one season, one or two kinds will do tolerably well, while others nearly fail; and, perhaps, the next year some other varieties will do the best. But particular pains should be taken to keep the varieties unmixed, for they will yield better, and are more convenient to cook; as all kinds do not require the same time to boil; and if for market, will sell better. Another thing I have observed is, that frequently late planted potatoes yield much better than early planted ones. But these are exceptions and not the rule. Therefore, to make as sure as possible of getting enough, it is best to have two or three plantings.

The largest quantity should be planted early, and, as a general thing, the earlier the better; but do not neglect to put in a little patch the fore part of June, for a reserve in case the early planting should fail.

Different methods of planting and cultivation are worthy of attention. For in the varying seasons of our climate, what may be the best method one year, may entirely fail the next; and we know not what the season will be, wet or dry, cold or hot, until we have passed through it, and it is then too late to adapt our system to the season.

At another time I may give what I consider some of the best methods of cultivation.

M.

HOW TO FEED STOCK ECONOMICALLY.

THE due preparation of food for stock is an important matter. Hundreds of experiments have established, beyond all doubt, the fact that all sorts of provender, when finely divided, goes a great deal further than when fed in its coarse, natural state. Rough food of every description, not excepting the best of hay, should invariably be chopped up into pieces not exceeding an inch and a quarter in length. This is the uniform practice of all good farmers in Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, &c., and of all the best stock feeders in our northern States, and no fact in agriculture, perhaps, is better established than its paramount importance. It is desirable and proper at all times, but particularly and emphatically so in seasons of scarcity; and the use of machinery, of the fast hay and straw cutters now in use, diminishes the labor of the thing so greatly as to make the plan a feasible one to every farmer. Wetting, or even thoroughly soaking this species of provender, before feeding, is found to enhance its value.

Corn, too, and every sort of grain, should be ground before it is given to the animals. Not merely crushed, but ground into fine meal. In this condition only can it be used to the best advantage, according to the experience of the best farmers of the day. The proper plan is to mix it with the cut food above described, and it is important that it should be fine enough to adhere to it when wet. The rough food and the meal thus pre-



pared and fed to stock is found to go further by from twenty-five to fifty per cent, than the same articles fed in the ordinary way without preparation. Such at least is the testimony of those who have paid most attention to the subject; and the fact that they continue to practice themselves, year after year, what they recommend to others, is a pretty good proof that they do really find it profitable. The mill above mentioned, which has a cob-cutter attached, is warranted to grind from eight to ten bushels of corn per hour, by horse power, and much more by steam.

The importance of mixing the cut hay, straw, &c., with the meal, and of thoroughly pulverizing the latter for ruminating animals, is not only proved by experience, but is also made manifest by their physiological structure. Grain fed to them alone passes on directly to the third stomach, having been but slightly acted on by the gastric juice, and is often voided whole and unaltered, without any profit to the animal. Rough food, however, remains in the first stomach of the animal until it has been repeatedly raised and rechewed, and passes on slowly through the complicated organs of digestion and assimilation peculiar to this class of quadrupeds; and when the grain is thoroughly comminuted and mixed with it, it follows the same road of course, and has a much better chance of being thoroughly digested.

Piedmont (Va.) Whig.

#### STANDARD FOR SAXONY SHEEP.

PERFECTION should be the aim of all; and as the Saxony sheep have been brought to the highest state of perfection, as producers of extra fine wool, it is my desire to make the description so plain that a young wool-grower, who observes these rules, in buying or selecting for breeding, will soon have a good flock.

First comes the description of a pure blood Saxon buck. He should be of a medium size, (and I consider a medium-sized buck to be 3 feet 9 inches from the nose to the root of the tail), around the body 3 feet 2; around the flank 3 feet 6; from the breast 2 feet 6; in height 2 feet 3; he should be a little longer than a Merino, and not quite so heavily built. The back almost straight broad over the kidneys; body round, the neck starting almost level with the tops of the shoulders; tapering and becoming round towards the head. The head small and neatly set on; no loose skin on the upper part of the neck, or very little; the hoofs short and pointed; his eye bright, pleasant countenance and tame; the skin smooth and healthy looking. When walking with his side to you, he should look finished and gay. He should look and feel woolly, not stiff or hard, but soft. The same rules should be observed in selecting ewes, only they are a size less.

Then comes the description of his wool: Fine wool on his forehead; wool on his crown fine, short; downy looking wool on his cheeks; the under part of the neck as fine as possible, and crimped. The wool on the body to be as even as possible all over, and should be crimped 24 to 28 crimps to the inch; the crimps should run plain and evenly across the sample, and up to the top, resembling crape. It should be fine, soft, thick set or compact on the sheep; should be so that it will stand straight out, showing small strands or divisions on the surface of the fleece; the belly well covered with fine wool; the hip wool soft and also crimped. The wool should be a clear white or cream color; moderately yolkey, and the surface of the fleece a little dark. There is a very good kind of wool, that is very fine and close, in which you cannot trace the crimps—you must decide by the smallness of fibre. The fleece when shorn, its felting properties

should keep it united; when spread, resembling a spider's web; it should be soft and easy rolled; The length of the wool after it is washed and shorn, is from 1½ to 2 inches.

When a young wool grower goes to select, he should keep the above described sheep, or some other model sheep before his mind: it would help him to have precisely one-fourth of an inch marked on his thumb nail to lay the sample on and count, and if they count six or seven crimps in that space they are very good. You should cut the samples with sissors, for pulling them injures the wool and sheep both.

When the wool is well crimped, it is superb. Sheep that are soaked and washed under a waterfall until the wool is pure and clean, will average 2½ pounds per head—it washed in the old way, they will average 3 pounds. You can have your sheep exquisitely fine, or fine and heavier fleeced, just as you select them to breed from. Then why not breed an American sheep equal to any in the world, or one that will suit our notions?

Remember, "like begets like." [Be careful to guard against the following faults: Coarse hairy faces; coarse hairs or uncrimped wool on the under part of the neck; stringy on the top of the shoulders; barrenness of the belly; coarse hip wool, and coarse hair on the inside of the thighs; the skin pale or covered with spots; slab-sided, poor on reasonable keeping; sunk in the neck; a little coarse; low on the side.

In conclusion, try to have your sheep with as many of the good marks as possible, and very few of the bad ones. Annually select, fatten and sell faulty sheep to the butcher. By so doing, you will have the profit and pleasure of having a fine and beautiful flock.

Wool Grower.

**AWKWARD SITUATION FOR A LADY.**—Mr. Joseph Gilbert, who had been attached to the astronomical service in Captain Cook's expedition to observe the transit of Venus, and whose name was conferred by the great navigator on "Gilbert's Island," resided at Gosport, where, according to the fashion of the day, he, like the Count d'Artois, wore very tight leather breeches. He had ordered his tailor to attend him one morning, when his granddaughter, who resided with him, had also ordered her shoemaker to wait upon her. The young lady was seated in the breakfast-room, when the maker of leather breeches was shown in; and, as she did not happen to know one handicraftsman more than the other, she at once intimated that she wished him to measure her for a pair of "leathers," for, as she remarked, the wet weather was coming, and she felt cold in "cloth." The modest tailor could hardly believe his ears. "Measure you, miss?" said he with hesitation. "If you please," said the young lady, who was remarkable for much gravity of the deportment; "and I have only to beg that you will give me plenty of room, for I am a great walker, and I do not like to wear anything that constrains me." "But miss," exclaimed the poor fellow, in great perplexity, "I never in my life measured a lady. I —," and there he paused. "Are you not a lady's shoemaker?" was the query calmly put to him. "By no means, miss," said he, "I am a leather breeches maker, and I have come to take measure, not of you, but Mr. Gilbert." The young lady became perplexed too, but she recovered her self-possession after a good common sense laugh, and sent the maker of breeches to her grandpapa.

Remember that the Human Constitution is one that can not be amended by a two-third vote!

## Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,  
Is relished by the best of men."

### JOHN BROWN.

OR, A PLAIN MAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

From the forthcoming Second Series of "English Songs and Melodies;" the Poetry by Charles Mackay; the musical accompaniment by Sir H. R. Bishop.

I've a crown I can spend,  
I've a wife and a friend,  
And a troop of little children at my knee, John Brown;  
I've a cottage of my own,  
With the ivy overgrown,  
And a garden with a view of the sea, John Brown.

I can sit at my door,  
By my shady sycamore,  
Large of heart, though of very small estate, John Brown;  
So come and drain a glass,  
In my arbor as you pass,  
And I'll tell you what I love, and what I hate, John Brown.

I love the song of birds,  
And the children's early words,  
And a loving woman's voice, low and sweet, John Brown;  
And I hate a false pretense,  
And the want of common sense,  
And arrogance and fawning and deceit, John Brown.

I love the meadow flowers,  
And the briar in the bowers,  
And I love an open face without guile, John Brown;  
And I hate a selfish knave,  
And a proud, contented slave,  
And a lout who'd rather borrow than toil, John Brown.

I love a simple song  
That awakes emotions strong, [Brown;  
And the word of hope that raises him who faints, John  
And I hate the constant whine  
Of the foolish who repine,  
And turn their good to evil by complaints, John Brown.

But even when I hate,  
If I seek my garden gate,  
And survey the world around me and above, John Brown,  
The hatred flies my mind,  
And I sigh for human kind,  
And excuse the faults of those I cannot love, John Brown.

So if you like my ways,  
And the comfort of my days,  
I can tell you how I live so unweary, John Brown;  
I never scorn my health,  
Nor sell my soul for wealth,  
Nor destroy one day the pleasure of the next, John Brown.

I've parted with my pride,  
And I take the sunny side,  
For I've found it worse than folly to be sad, John Brown;  
I keep a conscience clear,  
I've a hundred pounds a year,  
And I manage to exist and to be glad, John Brown.

"WE'LL ALL MEET AGAIN IN THE MORNING." Such was the exclamation of a dying child, says the Newark Mercury, as the red rays of the sunset streamed on him through the casement. "Good bye, papa, good bye! Mamma has come for me to-night; don't cry, papa! we'll all meet again in the morning!" It was as if an angel had spoken to that father, and his heart grew lighter under its burden, for something assured him that his little one had gone to the bosom of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

There is something cheerful and inspiring to all who are in trouble in this "we'll meet again in the morning." It rouses up the fainting soul like a trumpet blast, and frightens away forever the dark shapes thronging the avenues of the outer life. Clouds may gather upon our paths—cares press their venomous lips against our cheeks—disappointments gather around us like an army with banners, but all this cannot destroy the hope within us, if we have this motto upon our lips: "All will be bright in the morning."

Manchester American.



From the Knickerbocker.

A correspondent in Ottawa county, Michigan, from whom we are always glad to hear, gives us the following scene in the Mayor's Court at Grand Rapids, Mayor Church presiding. Witness called up to be sworn by the clerk:

Clerk—"You do solemnly swear—"

Mayor, (with dignity)—"Stop! The witness will hold up his right hand."

Clerk—"The man has no right hand, your Honor."

Mayor, (with some asperity)—"Let him hold up his left hand, then."

Clerk—"He has had the misfortune to lose his left hand also, as your Honor will perceive."

Mayor, (savagely)—"Tell him to hold up his right leg, then; a man can not be sworn in this court without holding up something! Silence, gentlemen! Our dignity must be preserved!" (Witness sworn on one leg.)

Was that swearing, or affirming?

An Irishman, at a country tavern, was observed by a friend of ours to be looking long and intently at the bar-post near the house, to which a traveler had tied his horse, by slipping the fold of the bridle through the hole for a bar, and then throwing the bight of the fold over the head of the post—a very common and effectual mode of fastening horses in the country. On being asked what he observed to attract attention, Paddy replied: "Shure, and I'm afther wondering how the baste got through the hole, after the bridle was hung up!" The mystery of the tie being explained, he departed a wiser man. This is good, but not quite so bright as was the Yankee lad who saw, for the first time, some sailors raising a heavy anchor at the bow of a ship in port, for the purpose of securing or 'fishing' it, as we believe it is called. They were singing away at their work, with the usual "Yo! heave oh!" when the green spectator, who had stopped to scrutinize a little, hailed them with: "You may 'heave-ho' and 'hi-ho' all night, but you won't get that big crooked thing through that hole in a hurry—now mind I tell ye!" He thought they were trying to draw the anchor through the hawse-hole!

A correspondent at Canaan Four-Corners sends us the following as a veritable copy of an inscription upon a tomb-stone in that vicinity: A lamenting spouse thus records the departure of her faithful and beloved half:

"My husband's name was Bill;

It was God's will

That he should be killed in a mill;

A very sad sight for me to behold, indeed."

Very concise, and extremely pathetic!

Our Pacific contemporary, the *Pioneer*, of San Francisco, conducted with signal ability by Mr. F. C. Ewer, tells the following good story of General Worth: "Did you ever hear how fond he was of cauliflowers? He had a passion for that vegetable; a love surpassing the love of women. When stationed at West-Point, long, long ago, in command of the corps of cadets, he had a little garden in the rear of his quarters plowed up and planted entirely with cauliflowers. How he watched over that little plantation! First the small green leaf, then the respectably-sized plant, then the imperfectly-developed head; until one day, returning from his duties, his mouth watering at the thought that at dinner he should enjoy his first cauliflower from his own garden, he saw—horror of horrors!—Old Berard's cow leisurely finishing the very last cauliflower in that same garden. For an instant, Worth's grief, dismay, and indignation were too great for utterance; until, at last he broke forth: 'Very well, madam! Perhaps you'd like a little drawn butter on that!—confound your epicurean soul!' Then followed a brick, and a graceful movement on the part of the cow."

ONE of the most important members of the democratic party, in a far western town, which shall be nameless; of whom it is said that he never finished a speech, sentiment, or sentence in public, without making a failure, in consequence of too ambitious a start; at a supper given in honor of General Cass's visit to that region, three years since, made the following *faux pas*: Rising in his place, and calling attention by a thump on the table, he exclaimed: "The Democratic Party: the idol of the people, the hope of the world, the temple of true patriotism; so long as its members are true to their trust, the malevolent vituperations of its hereditary enemies, the whigs and abolitionists, are—are"—(a long pause, the speaker evidently stuck, and growing more confused every instant,) "are bound, gentlemen, (pause,) bound, gentlemen, to—slump through!" With which peroration he sat down, and wiped the sweat from off his streaming face.

THE day before the last Fourth of July, writes a Hudson correspondent, our little George prayed as follows, before going to bed: "O Lord, please don't let it rain tomorrow, 'cause I want to fire off crackers." Our little Katy, too, an innocent of some three or four summers, once offered up this supplication: "O Lord bless my father and mother; and bless my sister Annie, who flounced my new frock, but 'Cud' (her cousin) made the button-holes!"

Another 'poeck' has been imitating, or trying to imitate, our great bard, in an "Owed to the Steem Fire-Engine, sejested by Seaing it Skwirt." We give its close:

"Steem Fire-Engine!—your usef. You use wood and coal—you make a big noise with your whistle, and You leave a streak of fire behind you in the street. But, Steem Fire engine! your Usef. Your a—a trump. Go on! Go on—Grate old Skwirt!"

ONE of our Western farmers, being very much annoyed last summer by his best sow breaking into the corn-field, search was instituted in vain for a hole in the rail-fence. Failing to find any, an attempt was next made to drive out the animal by the same way of her entrance; but of course without success. The owner then resolved to watch her proceedings; and posting himself at night in a fence-corner, he saw her enter at one end of a hollow log, outside the field, and emerge at the other end, within the inclosure. "Eureka!" cried he, "I have you now, old lady!" Accordingly, he proceeded, after turning her out once more, to so arrange the log (it being very crooked) that both ends opened on the outside of the field. The next day, the animal was observed to enter at her accustomed place, and shortly emerge again. "Herastonishment," says our informant, "at finding herself in the same field whence she had started is too ludicrous to be described! She looked this way and then that, grunted her dissatisfaction, and finally returned to the original starting-place; and after a deliberate survey of matters, to satisfy herself that it was all right, she again entered the log. On emerging yet once more on the wrong side, she evinced even more surprise than before, and turning about, retraced the log in an opposite direction. Finding this effort likewise in vain, after looking long and attentively at the position of things, with a short, angry grunt of disappointment, and perhaps fear, she turned short round, and started off on a brisk run; nor could either coaxing or driving ever after induce her to visit that part of the field." She seemed to have a superstition concerning the spot.

Punch says: Toleration means allowing you think as I do, but directly you want me to think as you do, then it's gross intolerance.

A NIGGER BOARDING HOUSE.—The following good story is told, by the Rahway Advocate, at the expense of one of the "upper ten of our city:

Mr. — is one of the "merchant princes" of the Empire City, and though living in one of the most spacious mansions on the Fifth-avenue, his entire family consists of himself and his wife. Meeting a friend from the country one day, he invited him up to view his house. The friend was shown the gorgeous rooms, with tessellated floors and magnificent frescoed ceilings, and finally was taken into the lower rooms, in one of which he found a small regiment of colored servants seated at a bountiful dinner.

On his return home he was asked if he had seen Mr. So-and-so?

"Oh, yes."

"What is he doing now?"

"Well, when I saw him he was keeping a nigger boarding house on the Fifth avenue!"

SPECIMENS OF MODERN SYNTAX.—A New-Orleans editor, recording the career of a mad dog, says: "We are grieved to say that the rabid animal, before it could be killed, severely bit Dr. Hart and several other dogs."

A New-York paper, announcing the wrecking of a vessel near the Narrows, says: "The only passengers were T. B. Nathan, who owned three-fourths of the cargo and the captain's wife."

The editor of a western paper observes: "The poem which we publish this week was written by an esteemed friend, who has been many years in the grave for his own amusement."

The editor of an eastern paper expresses great indignation at the manner in which a woman was buried, who had committed suicide. He says: "She was buried like a dog with her clothes on."

A DUELLING ANECDOTE.—Two Spanish officers met to fight a duel outside the gates of Bilbao, after the seconds had failed to reconcile the belligerents.

"We wish to fight—to fight to death," they replied to the representations of their companions.

At this moment a poor fellow, looking like the ghost of Romeo's apothecary, approached the seconds, and in a lamentable voice, said:

Gentlemen, I am a poor artizan, with a large family, and would—"

"My good man, don't trouble us now," cried one of the officers, "don't you see that my friends are going to split each other? We are not in a Christian humor."

"It is not alms I ask for," said the man; "I am a poor carpenter with eight children; and my wife is sick; and having heard that those two gentlemen were about to kill each other, I thought of asking you to let me make the coffins."

At these words the individuals about to commence the combat, burst into a loud fit of laughter, and simultaneously throwing down their swords, shook hands with each other, and walked away.

SAY!—Why can't young ladies abstain from kissing babies frantically before strangers?

Why can't a man visit Paris without returning with a supernatural tooth brush, in the guise of a moustache? And lastly.

How does it happen that whenever you chance to stop out late, upon your retirement as quietly as possible, every door creaks ten times as much as usual, and the stairs go off like parks of artillery? *Diogenes.*



OUR COUSIN.

OUR cousin was a dashing young love of sixteen, who had come into the country to sacrifice a week or two among the rural population. It was a gay morning in June, when we sat together under a maple-tree, we in our homespun, and she in "full dress," giving a thrilling account of an unfortunate breach which some country girls had made the night before on the rules of etiquette. At length, the tale being ended. "Come, cousin," said we, "suppose we go into the garden and inhale the odoriferous breezes arising from the cucumber vines." "Ah, Monsieur, with pleasure," said she, at the same time throwing herself on our arm with all the freedom in the world. After sweeping up and down the alleys for a while, "Cousin," said we gravely, "what do you call the distant verdure twining about yon poles, and hanging from the top in graceful festoons?" "That," said she, "must be a species of evergreen. I think it is the polyanthus." "Pole-beans, you mean, rather," said we, composedly; the beans grow in those flat things called pods, and which in their green state may be eaten, beans and all; in that case they are called string-beans." "And what are those green, round things stuck up on sticks," asked she, innocently. "Those are called cabbages," we replied; "a term not unfrequently associated with pork, and which, when cooked together, constitute a most excellent dish. And those round, bulbous roots, with green, tubular stalks, how would you characterize those?" continued we. "I think they are called turnips," she replied, "are they not?" "They bear a resemblance to them," we answered, "though they are usually called onions, we believe. They sometimes emit an unpleasant odor, and should never be eaten before going into young ladies' society." "They never are in New-York," said she; "indeed, they are never eaten there at all." "Ah!" we replied. Having gone through the vegetable and floral kingdoms, in the latter of which a poppy and hollyhock were pronounced respectively a snow-drop and primrose, we strolled up to an enormous bunch of fennel, standing in the corner of the garden. "Here," began we emphatically, "is one of the most beautiful plants in the whole herbivorous kingdom. Observe the stalks, how round and regular! and the leaves, how exquisitely delicate! and all terminating in these delicious little seeds so prevalent in tea-cakes!" At this, she caught hold of a bunch, and in her effort to pull it off, shook down a huge fennel worm upon her brocade. "Why, cousin," said we, admiringly, "what a beautiful little creature is crawling on your dress." "What is it?" said she, looking about. "A charming little fennel worm." "A what! a worm? murder! where is it? get it off!" She began shaking her dress, and backing across some carrot-beds, and finally tripped in a row of bush-beans, and fell into a huge gooseberry-bush. "Sir!" said she, energetically, "I shall never forgive you for this—never!" "Becalm yourself, cousin," said we quietly. "Suffer not passion to pre-side over reason. Let not the innocent suf-

fer for the sins of the guilty, for then the rule of justice is made null. Let us seek rather to rescue you from this perilous position without doing violence to your flounces. In that case, however, they shall be converted into kite tails, where, you must acknowledge, they will serve an equally useful and ornamental purpose." "Oh, you mean thing," exclaimed she impatiently, "do be still." At last, with some difficulty, the dress was disentangled without harm, except a rent of about a yard in the fifth tier of this superfluous foliage, which, we suggested, could be easily repaired by cutting a strip from the bottom.

"And now, dear cousin," said we, "let us go into the kitchen and regale ourselves with a dish of cold ham, and when you feel disposed to ridicule country girls again, call to mind the young lady who mistook pole-beans for polyanthus, and who, through fear of a fennel-worm, trampled down three carrot-beds, and fell into a gooseberry-bush."

LONG PREACHING.—"There is nothing," says Jay of Bath, in his recently published autobiography—"there is nothing against which a young preacher should be more guarded than length." "Nothing," says Lamont, "can justify a long sermon. If it be a good one, it need not be long; and if it be a bad one, it ought not to be long." Luther, in the enumeration of nine qualities of a good preacher, gives as the sixth, "that he should know when to stop." Boyle has an essay on patience under long preaching. This was never more wanted since the commonwealth than now, in our own day, especially among our young divines and academics, who seem to think their performances can never be too much attended to. "I never," says Jay, "err this way myself, but my conviction always laments it; and for many years after I began preaching I never offended in this way. I never exceeded three quarters of an hour at most. I saw one excellency was within my reach—it was brevity—and I determined to attain it."

A COMPLIMENT.—As a lady of the Fortescue family, who possessed great personal beauty, was walking along a narrow lane, she perceived just behind her a hawker of earthenware, driving an ass with two panniers, laden with his stock in trade. To give the animal and his master room to pass, the lady suddenly stepped aside, which so frightened the donkey that he ran away, and had not proceeded far when he fell, and a great part of the crockery was broken. The lady in her turn became alarmed lest the man should load her with abuse, if not offer to insult her; but he merely exclaimed, "Never mind, madam: Balaam's ass was frightened by an angel."

DELICACY: FOR THE LADIES.—Above every other feature which adorns the female character, delicacy stands foremost, within the province of good taste. Not that delicacy which is perpetually in quest of something to be ashamed of, which makes merit of a blush, and simpers at the false construction its own ingenuity has put on an innocent remark: this spurious kind of delicacy is as far removed from good taste as from good feeling and good sense; but the high-minded delicacy which maintains its pure and undeviated walk alike among us in the society of men, which shrinks from no necessary duty, and can speak, when required, with seriousness and kindness, of things at which i-

would be ashamed to smile or blush—that delicacy which knows how to confer a benefit without wounding the feelings of another, and which understands also how and when to receive one—that delicacy which can give alms without display, and advice without assumption, and which pains not the most susceptible being in creation. *Literary Journal.*

FLORENCE VANE.

I loved thee long and dearly,  
Florence Vane,  
My youth's bright dream and early,  
Has come again!  
I recall in my fond vision  
My heart's dear pain,  
My hopes, and thy derision,  
Florence Vane!

The ruin lone, and hoary,  
The ruin old,  
Where thou did'st hark my story,  
At even told—  
That spot—the hues Elysian  
Of sky, and plain,  
I treasure in my vision,  
Florence Vane!

Thou wert lovelier, than the roses  
In their prime;  
Thy voice excelled the closes  
Of sweetest rhyme;  
Thy heart was a river  
Without a main—  
Would I had loved the never,  
Florence Vane!

But fairest, coldest wonder,  
Thy glorious clay,  
Lieth the green sod under,  
Alas! the day,  
And it boots not to remember  
Thy disdain,  
To quicken love's pale ember,  
Florence Vane!

The lilies of the valley,  
O'er young graves weep,  
And pansies love to dally,  
Where maidens sleep,  
May their bloom in beauty vieing,  
Never wane,  
Where thine earthly past is lying,  
Florence Vane!

P. P. COOKE.

TOO SMALL.—A Yankee who went over to the mother country some time ago, was asked, on returning, how he liked Great Britain. "Well," he said, "England is a very nice country, exceedingly fertile, well cultivated, very populous, and very wealthy; but," continued the Yankee, "I never liked to take a morning walk, after breakfast, because the country is so small that I was afraid of walking off the edge."

A gentleman was once walking in a street, when he met a stone cutter whom he thus addressed: "My good fellow, if the devil was to come now which of us would he take?"

After a little hesitation, the man replied: "Me sir."

Annoyed by this reply, the querist asked him for a reason.

"Because, yer honor, he would be glad to ketch meself—sure; and he'd have you at any time."

A LOCK OF HAIR.—Hair is at once the most delicate and lasting of our materials, and survives us, like love. It is so light, so gentle, so escaping from the idea of death, that with the lock of hair belonging to a child or a friend, we may almost look up to Heaven, and compare notes with the angelic nature; may almost say, "I have a piece of thee here, not unworthy of thy being now."

Leigh Hunt.



## A SUBLIME BRIDAL—TWO OCEANS WED.

Invitations are out for the most sublime and magnificent nuptials ever celebrated upon our planet—the wedding of the rough Atlantic to the fair Pacific ocean. An iron necklace has been thrown across the Isthmus; the banns are already published; and the bridal party will leave this city on Monday next, February 5th, to perform the August ceremony. Some seven millions of dollars have been spent in achieving this union; but, as the fruits thereof will soon show, it has been money well invested. Across the bosom of the Isthmus, the golden products of our Pacific borders and the incalculable treasures of the distant Orient, are destined to flow in unremitting streams.

The stupendous enterprise of uniting the two oceans which embrace the greater portion of the globe we are proud to say, was conceived and executed by our own citizens, in the frowning face of obstacles that none but Americans could overcome. The swamp, the mountains, the miasmas of the Isthmus drove all the engineers of Europe home in despair who contemplated the gigantic undertaking, and the Herculean work was left to the hands and hearts of men in whose vocabulary "there is no such word as fail." The engineers of England and France pronounced the project utterly impracticable. To the late lamented John L. Stevens and his associates, Aspinwall, Chauncy, Colt, Whitright, and others, the world is indebted for the completion of this GREAT BOND—this commercial linking of the hemispheres. An enterprise so full of poetic sublimity, and so fraught with interest co-extensive with the whole earth, may well command the admiration of the world; and deserves to be fitly inaugurated by such a bridal party as are now preparing to embark as a witness of the grand consummation. It is a theme for such as Epithalamium as was never sung in Greece, and an occasion for a world-ringing burst of eloquence that makes one deplore afresh that the tongue of Webster is mute in death.

New-York Mirror.

## RECIPES FOR BEAUTY.

A handful of beams of sunlight, or moonlight, and equal proportions of cloudless blue air.

Among the most beautiful of Nature's beautiful workmanship, are Night and Morning; complicate and diversified in their effects, yet simple in their manufacture. What an ado would men make, the best of them—had they the recipe and right to make such a piece of work as a genuine summer morning; such an array of furnaces and crucibles, of scene-painters and gilders—such a clatter of hammers and explosion of chemicals, and roaring of furnaces and rustling of curtains, and opening and closing of doors! And then what a parade there would be, to let "the rest of mankind" know 'twas "doing"—what a flourish of trumpets and rolling of drums, to let them know 'twas done.

But how silently does Nature set about the beautiful process. She wheels the globe a little on its noiseless axels, and there shines the sun! She takes a pure white beam of light and turns it down into the azure vesture of the air—it opens like a fan, the forests are fringed with gold, the lake is molten silver, the earth is crimson, and the sky is purple and gold. Then all eyes are turned unto it, then a note or two of song from the thicket and a rustle or two of leaves in the grove, and the thing is done, and the bright emblem of every thing hopeful, youthful and beautiful is "all abroad." It is Morning.

Chicago Journal.

A true friend is seldom found.

**BE GENTLEMEN AT HOME.**—There are few families, we imagine, any where, in which love is not abused as furnishing a license for impoliteness. A husband, father, or brother, will speak harsh words to those whom he loves the best, simply because the security of love and family pride keeps him from getting his head broken. It is a shame that a man will speak more impolitely, at times, to his wife or sister, than he would dare to any other female, except a low and vicious one. It is thus that the holiest affections of man's nature prove to be a weaker protection to women in the family circle than the restraints of society, and that a woman usually is indebted for the kindest politeness of life, to those not belonging to her own household. Things ought not so to be. The man, who, because it will not be resented, inflicts his spleen and bad temper upon those of his hearth-stone, is a small coward, and a very mean man. Kind words are the circulating medium between true gentlemen and true ladies at home, and no polish exhibited in society can atone for the harsh language and disrespectful treatment too often indulged in between those bound together by God's own ties of blood, and the still more sacred bonds of conjugal love.

Springfield Republican.

**UNLUCKY NUMBERS.**—Some people, even in very high quarters, it is said, have an objection to thirteen at dinner. Dr. Kicherner happened to be one of the company of that number, at Dr. Henderson's and on its being remarked and pronounced unlucky, he said, "I admit that it is unlucky in one case." "What is that?"—"When there is only dinner enough for twelve."

Edgar A. Poe used to drink strong tea to excite him to poetical inspiration. Diogenes says it is no wonder that it should make Poe a poet.

## Markets.

**REMARKS.**—Flour of the common and medium qualities is 12½ cts. less per bbl. Wheat and Corn, no change.

Cotton has declined ½ to ¾ of a cent per lb. In other Southern products, no change.

Money continues easy on the very best securities, and good stocks are rising.

The weather for the two past days has been mild and thawy. Last night it began to rain, and to-day it continues very copiously. The snow is rapidly dissolving in our streets.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, February 13, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The intensely cold weather during the last week has frozen large quantities of Potatoes, and has given increased demand to those that are left. Good Mercers, Pink Eyes and Western Reds are very scarce, as are also the common round potatoes. Of sweet potatoes there are none in market. The weather to-day is much warmer again, and if it continues, we may hope to see the market supplied in a week or two.

Apples, too, have suffered much in consequence of the frost, which leaves the supply quite limited. The prices have advanced from 25c. to 50c. per bushel.

The weather, likewise, has cut off the supplies of butter, and given material impulse to the trade. Eggs have gone up a little. On the whole, the market is very good, and looks propitious for the week to come.

**VEGETABLES.**—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers, \$3 67 @ \$4 00 per bbl.; Western Mercers, \$3 75 @ \$4 00; White Mercers, \$3 50; Nova Scotia Mercers, \$3 25 @ \$3 50; N. J. Carters, none in market; Washington Co. Carters, \$3 25 @ \$3 50; Jones, \$3 50; Western Reds, \$2 75 @ \$3 00; White Pink Eyes, \$3 50 @ \$3 75; Yellow Pink Eyes, \$3 00

@ \$3 25; Long Reds, \$2 25 @ \$2 50; Virginia, Sweet Potatoes, none; Philadelphia sweet, none; Turnips, Russia, \$1 75 @ 2 00; White, \$1 25 @ \$1 50; Onions, White, \$4 50; Red, \$2 50 @ \$3 00; Yellow, \$3 50; Cabbages, \$6 @ \$10 per 100; Beets, \$1 75 per bbl.; Carrots, \$1 50; Parsnips, \$1 57.

**FRUITS.**—Apples, Spitzenbergs and Greenings, \$3 00 @ \$3 50 per bbl.; Russets and Gilliflowers, \$2 50 @ \$2 00.

Butter, Orange Co., 25 @ 30c. per lb.; Western, 20 @ 23c.; Eggs, 24c. per doz.; Cheese, 10c. @ 11c. per lb.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY February 14, 1855.

The severe north-east storm of rain which begun in the night still continues and renders the day most unfavorable for the market. Still the Yards present a fair supply of cattle with, however, less activity than usual.

Poor stock figures pretty largely, though some of the Yards presented much better flesh than we commonly meet with. Among others we noticed a lot of 78 cattle from Virginia, owned and sold by Joseph Williams. These were young cattle, in fine condition, and none of them selling less than 11c. per lb.

Another fine lot of 70 was from Greenbrier Co., Va., belonging to Killough & Harlan. Like the other they were young, fat, and selling from 11c. to 11½c.

Besides this, we noticed, as last week, a few very choice animals which always run too high to be taken into account in quotations. We were unable to find the owner, else we should have given them particular notice.

Considering the weather the market to-day is good, and under favorable circumstance we may hope to see it still better next week.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices: Superior quality beef is selling at 11 @ 11½c. per lb.

Extra quality at 12c.

Fair quality do. 9½ @ 11c. do.

Inferior do. 7½ @ 9½c. do.

Beeves 7½c. @ 11c.

Cows and Calves 30 @ 60.

Veals 4½c. @ 6c.

Sheep 34 @ 38.

Swine 3c. @ 7c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beeves 1658 1563

Cows 17

Veals 234

Sheep and lambs 1528

Swine 354

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves 350

Swine 354

By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves 350

Cows 17

Veals 1528

Sheep and Lambs

By the Hudson River Railroad 794

By the Hudson River Steamboats

New-York State furnished 375

Ohio 412

Indiana 92

Illinois 180

Virginia 141

Connecticut 41

New-Jersey 5

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs 3014

Beeves 264

Veals 30

Cows and Calves 37

The following sale were made at Chamberlain's:

394 Beef Cattle 8 @ 11c

68 Cows and Calves 30 @ 36

3,428 Sheep 32 @ 36

28 Calves 41 @ 7c.

## SHEEP MARKET.

Wednesday, February 14, 1855.

The market at Browning's has been good the last week and still continues with a light stock on hand. The sales of Mr. McGraw have run from \$4 @ \$5, with an average of about \$5 50 per head. Among others were 21 South downs, which sold for 13c. per lb.

At Chamberlain's the market is not quite as good to-day, owing to the weather. The quality of the stock is generally good. We noticed one flock, 137 in number, of very superior quality, fed by Mr. Erwin, of Syracuse, N. Y. They were partly of the Leicester breed, estimated to weigh 135 lbs. each, and were held at a price of \$10 20 per head.

Taken together, we never saw a finer lot.



## PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Cotton—	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling Fair.....	8½	8½	9½	10½
Fair.....	9½	10	11	11½
Flour and Meal—				
State, common brands.....	8 12	8 37		
State, straight brands.....	8 37			
State, favorite brands.....	8 37			
Western, mixed do.....	8 37			
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	8 75			
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 93			
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 62			
Ohio, fancy brands.....	9 00			
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	9 00			
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 00			
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 50			
Canada, (in bond),.....	8 62			
Brandywine.....	9 00			
Georgetown.....	9 00			
Petersburg City.....	9 00			
Richmond Country.....	9 00			
Alexandria.....	9 00			
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	9 00			
Rye Flour.....	6 25			
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 50			
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 75			
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 75			
Grain—				
Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 50			
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond),.....	2 20			
Wheat, Southern, White.....	2 25			
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	2 30			
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 32			
Rye, Northern.....	1 25			
Corn, Round Yellow.....	1 00			
Corn, Round White.....	1 00			
Corn, Southern White.....	1 00			
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	98			
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	97			
Corn, Western Mixed.....	97			
Corn, Western Yellow.....	97			
Barley.....	1 25			
Oats, River and Canal.....	55			
Oats, New-Jersey.....	55			
Oats, Western.....	65			
Peas, Black-Eyed.....	2 12			
Hay—				
North River, in bales.....	95			
Lumber—				
Timber, White Pine.....	18			
Timber, Oak.....	25			
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35			
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	18			
YARD SELLING PRICES				
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	17 50			
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50			
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	20			
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20			
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50			
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	25			
Boards, North River, Box.....	16			
Boards, Albany Pine.....	14			
Boards, City Worked.....	22			
Boards, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	25			
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	25			
Plank, Albany Pine.....	24			
Plank, City Worked.....	24			
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	17			
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22			
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 75			
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	2 25			
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d qual.....	19			
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st qual.....	17			
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d qual.....	17			
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	15			
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	20			
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	72			
Staves, White Oak Hhd.....	90			
Staves, White Oak Hbl.....	60			
Staves, Red Oak Hhd.....	35			
Heading, White Oak.....	70			
Provisions—				
Beef, Mess, Country.....	8 50			
Beef, Mess, City.....	10			
Beef, Mess, extra.....	16			
Beef, Prime, Country.....	10			
Beef, Prime, City.....	10			
Beef, Prime Mess.....	12 25			
Pork, Prime.....	14			
Pork, Clear.....	14			
Pork, Prime Mess.....	14			
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	10			
Mams, Pickled.....	10			
Shoulders, Pickled.....	10			
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	10			
Beef, Smoked.....	10			
Butter, Orange County.....	21			
Cheese, fair to prime.....	9½			
Rice—				
Ordinary to fair.....	2 50			
Good to prime.....	3 87½			
Salt—				
Turk's Island.....	52			
St. Martin's.....	52			
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 30			
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 30			
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 40			
Sugar—				
St. Croix.....	52			
New-Orleans.....	52			
Cuba Muscovado.....	52			
Porto Rico.....	52			
Havana, White.....	52			
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	52			

## Tallow—

American, Prime..... 11½ @ 12½

## Tobacco—

Virginia..... 7 @ 10  
 Kentucky..... 12 @ 18  
 Maryland..... 17 @ 20  
 Cuba..... 40 @ 45  
 Yara..... 25 @ 1  
 Havana, Fillers and Wrappers..... 15 @ 60  
 Florida Wrappers..... 6 @ 15  
 Connecticut, Seed Leaf..... @  
 Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf..... @

## Wool—

American, Saxony Fleeced..... 38 @ 42  
 American, Full Blood Merino..... 36 @ 37  
 American, ½ and ¼ Merino..... 30 @ 33  
 American, Native and ¼ Merino..... 25 @ 28  
 Superfine, Pulled, Country..... 30 @ 32  
 No. 1, Pulled, Country..... 21 @ 23

## Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):  
 Ten cents per line for each insertion.  
 Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.  
 Advertisements standing three months one-third less.  
 Ten words make a line.  
 No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

## THE WOOL GROWER AND STOCK

REGISTER.—The seventh volume of this valuable journal commences with January, 1855, under favorable auspices, and improved in both Matter and Manner—the publisher having resolved to spare no reasonable effort or expense to render the work indispensable to all interested in its subjects and objects. It is the ONLY American journal devoted to the important interests of WOOL AND STOCK HUSBANDRY—and valuable to EVERY OWNER of Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Swine or Poultry, wherever located. Each number comprises

THIRTY-TWO LARGE OCTAVO PAGES!  
 Printed in best style, on fine white paper, and illustrated with superior Engravings. The present volume will embody a large amount of useful and reliable information on the breeding, rearing and profitable management of Domestic Animals. Careful reviews of the Wool, Cattle, Grain and Provision Markets are given in each number—an invaluable feature.

Terms—Fifty Cents a Volume, or One Dollar a Year. Liberal reduction to Agents and Clubs. Now is the time to subscribe. Specimen numbers sent free. Money at our risk, if properly mailed to

—75n1136

D. D. T. MOORE,  
Rochester, N. Y.

## TO FARMERS.—A YOUTH 16 years of

age is desirous of becoming thoroughly acquainted with agriculture, and wishes to connect himself with a competent, practical and energetic Farmer. He is robust, healthy and strong, and has received a good common English education. He is respectfully connected, and wishes to remain with a pleasant family where he will have plenty of farm-work and good treatment until he is 21 years of age. His object is to become a farmer. Address YOUTH, at this Office. 73-77

## PURE BRED ANIMALS

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Mount Fordham, Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall, New-York, by Harlem Railroad.

Having completed the sale of my domestic animals, as advertised in Catalogue of 1854, (excepting the Short Horn bull BALCO (9918), and at prices highly remunerative—for which patronage I feel grateful, not only to the public of almost every State in the Union, but to the Canadian, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands—I will issue, about the 1st of MARCH next, A CATALOGUE FOR 1855, consisting of Short Horned bulls, and bull calves, (some of which belong to my friend and part associate, Mr. Becar); North Devon bulls, and bull calves, Southdown rams, Suffolk, Berkshire, and Essex swine, now ready for delivery, of almost all ages, and both sexes. This Catalogue will be illustrated with portraits of my Prize animals. Most of the original animals of my breeding establishment were selected by me, in England, in person, and strictly in reference to quality, in my judgment, best adapted to the use of this country. L. G. MORRIS.  
January 23, 1855. 73—

## SHORT HORN BULLS.—I have for sale

three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; age four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—red, chiefly red; the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Tempest and imported Wolviston.

JOHN R. PAGE,  
Sennett, Cayuga Co. N. Y.

## PATENT TRUCK CULTIVATOR.

THE HOE SUPERSEDED.

The attention of Gardeners and Farmers is invited to a new Machine (patent applied for) for tending by hand all kinds of vegetables that are grown in rows, as soon as the plants can be seen. It cuts up the weeds within a half inch of the growing plant, without moving or covering it or injuring the root.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT ONE MAN CAN DO MORE WORK WITH ONE OF THESE MACHINES THAN SIX MEN CAN DO WITH HOES, and do it better.

Growers of Onions, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips, and all garden crops, are invited to inspect a Machine at the store of  
R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st., N. Y.  
73—75n1135

## AS GARDENER.—An Englishman who

thoroughly understands the growing of fruits, flowers and vegetables; also the management of green-houses and grape-vines, with or without fire. Excellent testimonials as to ability and steadiness can be given if required. Will board in or out of the house. A situation near the city preferred. Address W. SUMMERBEY, Bellport, L. I., where he is at present employed. 73—75

## WILLOW PEELING MACHINE.—A

few Machines for peeling the BASKET WILLOW either by hand or horse power, will be furnished next Spring, if ordered immediately.

Also Cuttings for planting, with full directions.  
GEO. J. COLBY,  
Jonesville, Vt. Sep. 16, 1855. 73—75n1154

## AMERICAN HERD BOOK.

## CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: During the past year I have been inquired of, by several Short Horn cattle breeders, when I intended to issue a second volume of the American Herd Book. My reply has been, "Not until the Short Horn breeders would come forward in sufficient number to patronize the work, by furnishing the pedigrees of their stock, and to buy the book to an extent sufficient to warrant the expense of its publication." The first volume of the American Herd Book, which I published in 1846, is still indebted to me in the cost of the book itself, throwing in the time and labor I spent upon it.

At the late "National Cattle Show," held at Springfield, Ohio, a large number of Short Horn breeders were assembled, from ten or twelve States and the Canadas. The subject of a continuance of the publication of an American Herd Book was fully discussed by them. It was agreed that, with so large a number of Short Horn cattle as are now owned and bred in the United States, and the Canadas, a Herd Book, devoted to the registry of American Cattle, was imperatively demanded. The expense and trouble of transmitting their pedigrees to England, and the purchase of the voluminous English Herd Book, now costing at least one hundred dollars, is no longer necessary; and that as the breeding of pure Short Horn Blood must depend much upon having a domestic record at hand, when the requisite information can be obtained and that of a reliable character, a Herd Book is indispensable.

In pursuance of the unanimous request of the gentlemen engaged in breeding Short Horns, above alluded to, together with many individual solicitations, which I have received from other breeders during the past year, I have concluded to issue this, my Prospectus, for a second volume of "The American Herd Book," and to request you, if you feel an interest in the work, to inform me at your earliest convenience, whether you will aid in its publication, by sending a record of your animals for registry, and to designate the number of volumes of the book you will take. The size of the work will, of course, depend upon the number of animals registered, which, if this opportunity is embraced by the breeders generally, will be several hundred pages octavo, and illustrated with portraits of such animals, properly engraved, as the owners may be desirous to have inserted, they furnishing the cuts for the purpose.

I shall also give an account of all the recent importations into the United States. A copy of the Catalogue of each separate herd will be given, whenever they can be obtained, together with the account of their sales, the prices at which they were sold, purchaser's names, &c. In short, every matter of interest in relation to them, so far as it can be obtained, will be given.

All papers relative to such information will be thankfully received, sent to my Post-Office address at BLACK ROCK, N. Y. As it is necessary that I get to work by the first of March next, you will oblige me by replying immediately, and informing me whether you will have your cattle recorded, and if so, what the probable number will be, and the number of volumes you will take. The recording-fee for EACH animal will be fifty cents; the price of the book five dollars. The recording fees will be expected to be remitted in advance, when the pedigrees of the cattle are forwarded, and the book paid for on delivery.

If, by any casualty, the book should not be issued, the advance money will be promptly refunded.

That there may be as little uncertainty as possible, I wish that the reply to this may be as prompt as convenient; that I may know whether I shall be justified in undertaking the work; if so, I will give you notice of the fact as early as the first of February, 1855, on receiving which, your pedigrees and insertion-fees will be required to be sent immediately.

Very Respectfully yours,

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Buffalo, Black Rock Post-Office, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854.

P. S.—As I can not be presumed to know the name and address of every Short Horn breeder in the country, you will oblige me by sending one of these Circulars to every breeder with whom you are acquainted, or to whom you have sold "Herd Book" animals, and give me a list of others, that I may send them a circular, so as to give as extensive information as possible on the subject. L. F. A.

Agricultural papers throughout the United States giving the above Circular one or more conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Herd Book when issued. Aside from this, they will confer a favor on their several subscribers in thus giving them notice. 69—75n1140

## DEBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE, PERUVIAN GUANO, BONE DUST, POUDRETTE, &amp;c.

for sale by R. L. ALLEN,  
189 and 191 Water-st., N. Y.

## FERTILIZERS.—Bone Dust, Guano.

Poudrette Plaster, and Super Phosphate, all warranted of the best quality. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

## LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

Plants may be purchased of WM. LAWTON,  
No 54 Wall-st., New-York

## GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS

WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DeBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish

## C. B. DeBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price \$45 per ton. DeBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain

## SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA.

Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of them will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked

## C. B. DeBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME

Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DeBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.  
70—42n1151 Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

## OSIER WILLOW, &amp;c.—The subscriber

will furnish cuttings of the SALIX VIMINALIS, the best OSIER WILLOW, at \$3 per 1,000. They can be sent during the winter and early spring to all parts of the continent.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, care of C. P. Williams, Albany, N. Y., will meet with prompt attention. Also all varieties of Fruit Trees, Foreign and Native Grapes, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

S. P. HOUGH

70—57n1149

Hillside Nurseries, Albany, N. Y.



## Agricultural Implements.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

**FAN MILLS**—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

**GRAIN DRILLS**—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

**SMUT MACHINES**, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

**HAY AND COTTON PRESSES**—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

**GRAIN MILLS**, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

**GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON** Mills, at \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

**TILE MACHINES**—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

**WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and** Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

**CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL** kinds, made expressly for the California and Oregon markets.

**DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and** sizes.

**THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS** combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

**SOUTHERN PLOWS**—Nos. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 14, 15, 18, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 19, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

**PLOWS**—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

**CARTS AND WAGGONS**—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

**HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS** of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

**CORN SHELLERS**—For Hand or Horse Power.

**FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL** find at my Warehouse every Implement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

**VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS**, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

**BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.**

Grub Hoes, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Wheelbarrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Road-Scrapers, Grindstones, Seed and Grain Drills, Garden Engines, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers, Saw Machines, Cotton Gins, Shingle Machines, Scales, Gin Gear, Apple Parers, Rakes, Wire Cloth, Hay and Manure Forks, Belting for Machinery, &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**GRASS SEEDS.**—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskiet or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurry.

Red and White Clover, Lucerne, Saintfoin, Alsike Clover, Sweet-scented Clover, Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

**FIELD SEEDS.**—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.

Winter Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, of several choice kinds, Corn, of great variety, Spring and Winter Fitches.

PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

**MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.**—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

**FRUIT TREES.**—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

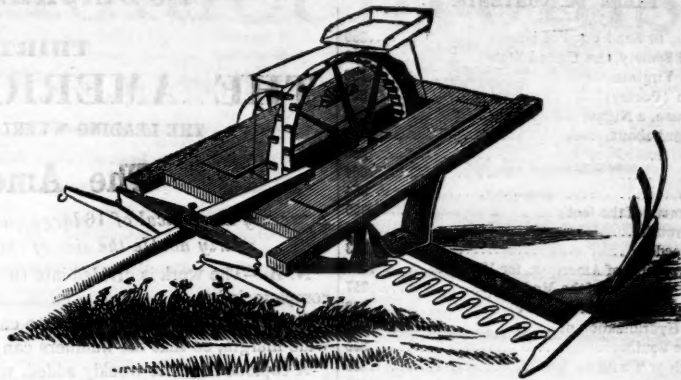
**ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.**—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**FOR SALE, AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY,** a fine stock of the New-Rochelle (or Lawton) Blackberry Plants, at \$6 per dozen; also the White-fruited variety at \$3 per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry.

GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Norwalk, Conn.

## ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

**THIS MACHINE** was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for two seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.

2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.

3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.

4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.

5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.

6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.

7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st. New-York.

Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

**ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and** MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, \$170; of Mowing Bar, \$30. Discount on the Reaper, \$15, and on Mowing Bar, \$5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, \$120.

Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none. J. S. WRIGHT, "Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. [67-68]

**MACHINE WORKS.**—M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S Machine Works, Lebanon, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working Machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, beds, sleds, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing Machine, with the addition of a side-cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang Saw Mills, Flouring and Corn Mills, hand and power Hoisting Machines for storehouses, Shafting Hangers, Pulleys, and Mill Gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK, J. H. BUCK, F. A. CUSHMAN, W. M. DUNCAN, S. B. SCHENCK, 169 Greenwich-st., Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st., Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 36-47

AGENTS—R. L. Allen, 189 and 191 Water-st.; S. B. Schenck, 169 Greenwich-st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine-st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad-st., New-York, and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver-st., and Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 36-47

**FARMERS AND GARDENERS WHO** can not get manure enough, will find a cheap and powerful substitute in the IMPROVED POUURETTE made by the subscribers. The small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and the powerful stimulus it gives to vegetation, renders it the cheapest and best manure in the world. It causes plants to come up quicker, to grow faster, to yield heavier and ripen earlier than any other manure in the world, and unlike other fertilizers, it can be brought in direct contact with the plant. Three dollars' worth is sufficient to manure an acre of corn. Price, delivered free of cartage or package on board of vessel or railroad in New-York city, \$1 50 per barrel, for any quantity over six barrels. 1 barrel, \$2; 2 barrels, \$3 50; 3 barrels, \$5 00; 5 barrels, \$8 00. A pamphlet with information and directions will be sent gratis and post-paid, to any one applying for the same.

Address, the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 74 Cortland-street, New-York.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19 1854.

**LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY:** Gentlemen—At the request of John P. Cushing, Esq., of this place, I have, for the last five years, purchased from you 200 barrels of POUURETTE per annum, which he has used upon his extensive and celebrated garden in this town. He gives it altogether the preference over every artificial manure. (Guano not excepted), speaks of it in the highest terms as a manure for the kitchen garden, especially for potatoes. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, BENJAMIN DANA.

70-191al152

**HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND** SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own Manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equaled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2. The Horseshoe Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

These are—Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, without breaking the grain.

One-Horse, Undershot . . . . . \$25

Two-Horse, do . . . . . \$30 to \$35

One-Horse, Overshot . . . . . \$28

Two-Horse, do . . . . . \$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning-mill . . . \$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.**—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**PERUVIAN GUANO.**—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**WILLARD FELT, No. 191 Pearl-street,** (near Maiden-lane), Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in PAPER and STATIONERY of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

**THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL FERTILIZERS.**—It is well known and now universally conceded, that for the greater number of crops the most valuable element in all kinds of organic and artificial fertilizers is the ammonia contained in them. The subscriber has, on this account, undertaken extensive arrangements for manufacturing subjects of ammonia from the gas works in and about New-York city. The greater part of this is used in preparing his SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, but he can also supply to such as require it, a few tons weight of the pure crystallized sulphate of ammonia which will be furnished packed in quantities to suit purchasers at \$6 50 per hundred lbs. All orders promptly filled 66-78n 1142. C. B. DE BURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.

**SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.**—A LARGE assortment of the best varieties of improved Seed Wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

**IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL FOR SALE.**—The subscriber offers for sale his superior Short Horn Bull, PRINCE ALBERT, that won the second prize at the recent State Fair held in the City of New-York.

Prince Albert was calved in 1849; his pedigree is of much merit; in color, he is a deep red with white marks; temper extremely mild and easily managed. He is an excellent stock-getter, and would not now be offered for sale, but that the subscriber, in the system of breeding he has adopted, has no further need of his services.

Under these circumstances, he is for sale at the low price of three hundred dollars. The animal may be seen at Ellerslie farm, one mile south of Rhinebeck station. Address personally, or by letter, WILLIAM KELLY, Ellerslie, Rhinebeck.

**EVERGREEN TREES.**—JOHN W. ADAMS, PORTLAND, MAINE, will furnish—and forward to any part of the United States—Arbor Vite, Balsam Fir, Spruce Pine, Hemlock, Sugar Maple, and other Forest Trees, carefully packed, at reduced rates. Priced lists gratis to applicants. February 1, 1855. 71 71al152





